THE

PAPERS

OF

ANDREW JACKSON

Volume 90

1835

March 31—May 28

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1913

Philada 31st March 1835

Dear Sir

In Jany last Mr Alexander McPherson one of our inspectors of the Customs addressed a letter to you making certain statements relative to Mr John Halberstadt who was at that time it is believed an applicant to you for a Consulship at St Jago De cuba After Mr McPherson had written the letter he called and submitted it to my inspection I remarked that it contained charges of a very serious nature against Mr Halberstadt He replied that he was perfectly aware of it and prepared to substantiate them. and requested that as he was unknown to you I would certify that I knew him to be a revenue officer and a man of veracity. which from the knowledge I had of him I unhesitatingly did

Mr Halberstadt it seems has procured a copy of Mr McPhersons letter together with my note attached to it and has thereupon instituted a suit against McPherson who declares that he has no fears as to the result of the suit. But as he is apprehensive that the party feeling excited and chagrined at [illegible] course which as a public officer he felt it his duty to pursue in this matter may endeavour to prejudice him in your estimation or in that of the Secretary of the Treasury He respectfully requests that you will suspend your judgment upon any communication that may be made to you with that view untill the legal tribunal to which his adversary has chosen to resort shall investigate the case or that you will direct Mr Gilpin the District attorney to report the facts of the case to you

Truly your friend
& obt Servt
Henry Horn

To the President of
The United States

18430

18431

Mr. Hogg, on the
subject of Mr. McPherson's
letter & charges against
Mr. [illegible] that
injurious [illegible]
have been taken
against Mr. McP. asks
that Mr. [illegible] may
be called on for
a report of the case
[illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible] A. J.

Washington City

Private.

Washington 31st March 1835.

My dear General:

You know in 1830, in less than ten days after receiving your order, to act as Agent for Naval affairs, I was on my way to Europe. — On that occasion, I broke up house-keeping, and sold out my establishments in Charleston, consisting of the house & lot in which I lived — the greater portion of my house-negroes — all my household furniture — my Carriage & horses &c. &c. — On my arrival in Europe, I was necessarily obliged to form a new establishment, &c.

General Jackson
President of the U: States.
&c. &c. &c.
Washington.

and

and this new establishment. I had also to break up, when the Government informed me, that on account of the change which had taken place in the mode of supplying our Squadron in the Mediterranean, my services would no longer be required *abroad*. — And now, that I have returned home, I am again called upon to go to house-keeping - and therefore am compelled to form another establishment.

The bare naked fact, that I have in less than four years, and while in the Service of my Country, been required to sell out my establishments *twice*, and during the same period of time *have* & *will* be required twice to re-establish myself in house-keeping, is somewhat hard upon a man whose fortune is small. — When I sold

out

out on leaving America in 1830, you will remember General, at the South especially, property sold for little or nothing - but now in 1835 - when I must go to house-keeping - purchase a house - repairs, furniture - carriage - horses &c. to re-establish myself under my own roof - property is selling very high. - It is Sir, under these circumstances, that I take leave most respectfully to ask that you will as an act of common justice to myself direct that I may be allowed 3 per cent on my Disbursements on account of the public Service, while acting as Agent for Naval affairs in the Mediterranean - more especially as the disbursements have been unusually small - amounting only $792,000 - Say, Seven hundred

and

and Ninety thousand dollars - and if the
Navy Departments will look back &
examine, what have been the expences
of our Navy in the Mediterranean
during that period, they will find, for no
3½ years, the time I acted as Agent, ha
the expences of the Country in that
Seas, been reduced to so small an
Amount. -

I enclose you a letter from Com.
Patterson for you to read - also two others
you were so good to write me - thos
from yourself to me will remind you, tha
at the time I left Charleston & accepted the Ag
-cy. I supposed $7.000 - wd. have been allowed
me.. The Commission at 3 per cent in the pla
of 2½ wd. be at the rate of $7.000. a year. -

I remain, dear General, your faith-
-ful & affectionate friend.

A. P. Hayne

City of Washington 31st March 1835

Mr Bolonge

Bot of Wm O Neale for the President U S

Two loads hay 9..3..8 } 6 2½ }

and ———— 9..0..2 } 18..3..10 } $10..85

$10..85

Recd payment 17 April Wm O Neale

18434

City of Washington, March 31 1835.

I do hereby certify, that the Cart marked No. 1 and which belongs to Wm Neale contains Cwt. 9 - qrs. 3 - lbs. 8 - nett weight of Hay weighed this day by the Patent Balance, at the West Market.

J M Randon

18435

Presdt A Jackson Dr.

1835 TO FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

For rent of 1 Pew, No. 6 for the quarter ending on the 31 day of March at $32 $\frac{50}{100}$ per annum, - - $8.12½

Received payment,

John Kennedy Treasurer.

18436

No 44

B. 1th P. 250
Wm Oneal for Hay
J Boulanger
3 Bills

Presᵗ. A Jackson
first presbiterian
church pew rent
paid 9d of March
1895

Saint Louis March 31th 1835

Besedent Andrew Jackson
of the U. States of Am.

I take the liberty of informing
you of Mail Robery of a letter mailed
by me at St. Louis in month of Oct 1835 at the
Post office at St. Louis, Containing
Sundry Bank notes of Bank of U. S. of
the U. States of Am. with other notes of
Union Bank of Tennessee payable at Baltimore
also Yathmans Works [illegible] notes payable at
the Farmers & Machanics Bank at Phil.d
and I have wrote the Post Masters at
Sundry times without receiving any answer
or Satisfaction Your attention is earnestly requested by Your

Obt. Servent

Robert Wanton

18437

1832 - Robert Runnels

18438

[illegible]
of
[illegible]
[illegible] Washington

BELLEVILLE. ILLINOIS.
MAR
31

FREE

Thy President Andrew Jackson
of
The United States of am
City of Washington

from
Robt Rankin
Belleville.

1835 - Robert Rankin

DR. General Jackson

To St. John's Church;

For 1st quarter Pew rent, ending 31st Mar 1835 13 —

Recd. payment Geo. M. Davis

18439 10 Apl. 1835

R. Fuller
Bk Metro

Lynn Essex County, Massachusetts

To the President of the United States

March 31st
1885

Sir

I am informed that Robert Rantoul Jr Esq. of Gloucester in this County, now a distinguished member of the General Assembly of this State is an applicant for appointment to the vacant attorneyship of the Massachusetts District

As an ardent friend of the General Government & its administration, allow me, Sir, to recommend Mr Rantoul as a gentleman every way worthy of the appointment — His ability as a public speaker so signally manifested during the present session of the State Legislature has placed him in the front rank of our most eminent debaters —
As a Lawyer, he stands exceedingly well & is considered one of the most promising young men at the Essex Bar. —

Of his political principles I need not speak His able & constant efforts in the cause of Democracy, both as a writer and speaker cannot have escaped your observation

A desire to promote the public good & the honor of your administration prompts me to obtrude this letter of commendation upon your notice & will be, I feel assured, a sufficient apology for the act —

With feelings of the highest respect
I am Sir yr obt Servt
J. C. Stickney

31 Mar 1835 —

18440

18441

LYNN
31
MAR
Ms

FREE

Mr Stickney

Andrew Jackson
Pres.t of the United States
Washington
D. C.

Mar. 1835?

To his Excellency Andrew Jackson President of the United States.

The undersigned having been appointed at a large and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Hounsfield a committee to adress your Excelency on the subject of the right of voting at our town meetings and Elections, claimed and exercised by the Officers and Soldiers of the United States Army stationed at Madison Barracks- take the Liberty of representing to your Excelency, that for a number of years past, the officers on this station have occasionally mingled in the political discussions of the day, aranging themselves under the banners of one or the other of the parties that divide our community, and sometimes presenting themselves at the polls of our Elections and voting.-

So long as this was confined to the Officers alone, the citizens generally, altho doubting the right thus assumed by them, felt disposed to indulge the practice, as a mark of respect, and a matter of courtesy.-

But a short time anterior to the late town-meeting which was held in & for said town on the 2 day of March instant, a report was generally circulated and believed among our citizens that not only the officers but the soldiers claimed, and were determined at all hazards to exercise the right of voting at said meeting.-

This report created considerable excitement, in consequence of which many of our citizens determined to resist at the polls the right thus set up by the officers & soldiers.-

In persuance of which said determination of the citizens, the officers who first presented themselves at the polls of said town-meeting

This
HINGED
Use care in

were challenged, and after having taken the oath of residence & citizenship required by the laws of this State, voted.

Subsequently a number of the Soldiers following the example thus set them by their officers after having taken a like oath also voted.

The right of voting at our town meetings & elections thus claimed and exercised by the officers and soldiers of the United States Army on this station is believed by a great propation of our citizens to be not only wrong in principle but dangerous in practice.

It is to say the least of it an intermedling in the municipal regulations of a town by those who have no interest or concern therein.

Believing as we do, and as the citizens who we represent do, that the troops of the United States, do not by being stationed within the teritorial limits of any one of the States thereby become a citizen of that State. and knowing that the right of voting claimed & exercised by the officers and soldiers stationed at this post is founded entirely upon the presumtion that such a residence does constitute them citizens and entitle them to vote as such

We therefore ask of your Excelency to inform us whether the construction thus drawn by the officers and soldiers is founded upon any law or usage of the United States or the rules or articles that govern the armies thereof.

If they are right in their construction. a knowledge of that fact would have a tendency to allay that excitement which the facts above related have been the means of producing.—

But if wrong then we ask of your Excellency, that such orders may be issued and such measures adopted, as will tend to prevent the occurrence of like claims on the part of the officers & Soldiers of the army for the future,

And now Sir with sentiments of the highest consideration permit us to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient most humble servants

J. Steele
E. G. Potter
H. Dorchester
John M. Phelps
Alfred Guthrie

[illegible]moval of the citizens against the conduct of officers a belonging to [illegible] Over this subject the Execu=tive has no controle this pertains to the Legeslative power of the States who have the sole right to say who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage & can make a provision to exclude all officers & soldiers in the ser=vice of the U. States from voting at their elections if thought proper. Therefore the petitioners must therefore apply to the Legeslature of the State for redress. Let this be thus answered

A. J.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States
Washington City

SACKETTS HARBOR
MAR

J. Steele
Potter & others

19244

President U. States

Bought of Chris Cammack D^r

April 1st 1835
for Col^d Boy Pair Pantaloons & Round^t $ 3.75

April 1st 1835 Recev payment

C. Cammack

18442

Mrs Jackson —

April 1 To A Kennedy —

1835 To making 16 shirts $1.25

Buttons 82 — $20.32

Recpayment

A Kennedy —

18443

Mrs Kenedys
receipt for
making Shirts
for a Jackson
paid 20 dolars
3 April 1835

Andrew Jackson jr Esq Philadelphia April 2d 1835

Bought of Robert Golder

144 Chesnut Street

6415	19 ps.	Drab satin Foulard Paper Hangings	125	23	75
780	3.	Crimson velvet & green Bordering	$3	9	
3090	20	Chinese satin Paper Hangings	150	30	
6490	3.	Salmon satin & green Velvet Bordering	$3	9	
2812	25.	Green satin marble ground Paper Hangings	125	31	25
2811	4.	Top & bottom Velvet Bordering to match	$5	20	
5954	22.	White satin & gold Paper Hangings	250	55	
5856	22.	ditto " ditto do "	250	55	
5954	6.	Green velvet & gold Bordering	$5	30	
ML6	21.	Salmon satin rich flowered Paper	150	31	50
209	3.	Top & bottom Velvet Tapestry Bordering	$6	18	
6101	21.	Stone satin rich flow. Paper Hangings	150	31	50
176	3.	Crimson velvet & Stone Bordering	$3	9	
2700	19.	Orange col. (Imitation velvet) Paper Hangings	125	23	75
728	3.	Crimson velvet & white Bordering	$3	9	
6197	20.	Salmon satin ~~Foulard~~ Paper Hangings	125	25	
6056	3.	Crimson velvet blue & gold Bordering	$5	15	
968	16.	Drab ground rich flow. Paper Hangings	125	20	
6490	3.	Salmon satin Velvet & green Bordering	$3	9	
2290	32	Drab & gold colour Entry Paper Hangings	75	24	
1802	4	Crimson velvet Bordering	3.50	14	
		1 Chimney Screen Vase of Flowers $1 1 Ditto green velvet	350	4	50
		2 Landscape Ditto $2 1/2 ps. Velvet Bordering for 2 screens	$2	5	
		Box			75
				$503	
				25	15
				$477	85

477.85
2.10
$479.95

Recd payment & Discount 5 per cent
for R. Golder
H. Ward

Vouchr 21 May

18447

Bill for
hanging paper
for Hermitage
recpt on fil
for the same
written May
22d. 1835
A. J.

Cincinnati ~~March~~ April 2d 1835

Dear Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here with my family on Monday last, after a tedious journey over bad roads from Baltimore.— On my arrival I found a more friendly State of feeling among my political opponents than I expected, in consequence probably of the rumours that I had not been abandoned by my friends at Washington.

Some of my friends were induced to sign a conditional recommendation for the appt. of Wm. C. Anderson Esqr. of this place to the office of Surveyor Genl. in the event of Genl. Carr of Indiana being preferred to me, & that some other place had been assigned to me. This I heard from our old friend Mr. Dawson who refused to sign the paper with others on any terms. Major A. having ~~been~~ instrumental in procuring the charter for the Trust Compy. — I also recd. a letter from Washington this morning informing me that "[illegible] Lyon

18449

Cincinnati ~~March~~ April 2d 1835

Dear Sir

I have the honor to inform you that I arrived here with my family on Monday last, after a tedious journey over bad roads from Baltimore.— On my arrival I found a more friendly state of feeling among my political opponents than I expected, in consequence probably of the rumours that I had not been abandoned by my friends at Washington.

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18449

Esqr. of Michigan had been exerting every nerve to obtain the appointment for himself" this last, I confess has greatly surprized me, inasmuch as that Gentleman has uniformly held but one language to me in reference to that matter, & never intimated that he had any desire to obtain the office, but was well acquainted with your views & determinations on the subject — Mr. Williams has I understand, closed his official functions on the last day of March, & already announced publicly that the office was vacant.—

I felt it a duty to advise you of these facts. I have only to add, that from a letter from Gov. Lucas, informing me that he means to proceed "without military array" to Perrysburgh, that I am well convinced, nothing of violence will occur in the adjustment of our Nothren difficulty, without extreme precipitency & imprudence on the part of the Michigan Authorities— I wrote to the Gov. by Judge Doty urging the employment of the most pacific means to settle it.

With the highest respect
I am Yr. Sincere Friend
& obt. Servt.
Robt. T. Lytle

His Excellency President Jackson

Mr. Lytle
Cincinnati - Recd.
8th April 1835

private

april 3rd 1835

Dr Sir

I send you all of Mr Balch's letters I can lay my hands on - you will read note & return them - you will remark, that Mr Balch gave me the information at my own House of the interview he had with, & declarations of Mr Bell with regard to Mr V.B. and his support of him in a national convention - my letter to which his of Novbr is in reply, enclosed him the extract from Mr Dicksons letter, the original handed you last winter by Major Barry; read Balchs of Novbr with attention, and then you will be able to judge of Mr Bells duplicity - return me the letters carefully - yrs A. J.

April 3rd 1835

18467

April 3d 1835

Private

F. P. Blair Esqr
Editor of Globe

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr.

1835 To W. F. McKelden

April 4th	To 84 Loaves of Bread @ 5c/	$4.21
" "	To Crackers	62½
		$4.82½

Rec'd Payment. W. F. McKelden

1846^{2}

7

Washington Apl. 4th 1835

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

To B. F. Middleton Dr

10 Loaves Family sugar 81 lb	18		$14.58
4 do 2nd quality 29 lb	16		4.64
4 lb Old Hyson tea	$1.00		4.00
Box Candles 29¼ lb	36	Box 25	10.78
			$34.00

1846^{3}

No 9
B. 1th P. 249.
B.F. Middleton Gro
J Boulanger

Washington
April 4th 1835 -

My dr Andrew,

I send you the Globe & pennsylvanian - your dear Sarah and the two sweet little pets are in good health - the son in high health, and Rachel improving -

a letter recd by Sarah from Emma, amongst other matters, says, that it is rumored, that the walls & foundation of the House are injured by the hard freezes - examine this well, & have the foundation sound & secure, before you build the walls. It would be destructive to build on a foundation that might give way when the House is finished -

Sarah & the little ones salute you with a kiss. your affectionate

father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Jnr

18464-55

Andrew Jackson Jnr.
Hermitage
Tennessee

1st recd

Answered
April 17th 1835

AJ Jr

The President of United States

1835 Dr

March 30 to G Walker

	8 lb Beef 8	veal 60	$1.24
	8 lb Pork 8c	8 lb Mutton 6¼	1.14
	Liver 18¾	sausage 25	.44
the 31	40 lb Beef 6¼	Liver 18¾	2.68¾
April 1	8 lb Beef 6¼	sweetBread 37	1.00
	calf-feet 75	16 lb Beef 8	2.03
the 2	30 lb Beef 6¼	12 lb Stekes 8	2.83
the 3	20 lb Lard 12½	10 lb Stekes 8	3.30
	17 lb veal 8	2 tongues 1.	2.36
the 4.	60 lb Beef a 8	Pork 80	5.60
	32 lb Beef a 6¼		2.00
			$24.62
	121 lb Large veal at 25		30.25
			$54.87

18429

Rec'd Paym't G. Walker

No 1.

B1tre P. 249

John Walker Baker

J Boulanger

4 Bills

Near Nashville 4th April -36,

Dear Sir,

The friends of White made a great outcry here as soon as they had procured the assent of the little Judge to all their plans of rebellion. Those attached to Van Buren were taken by surprise as they found themselves deprived in an instant, as it were, of the presses in town. You will have received the first number of the "Union" which will be well conducted if Laughlin will only abstain from whiskey. I have written for the paper a short call to the people to move on the subject of the National Convention. The movements of some people here have astonished me, especially those who were formerly your most zealous friends. Allen A. Hall is the most ~~ardent~~ devoted follower of White in town - always excepting Ephraim H. Foster & Wm E. Anderson. I had a conversation with Breathitt the other day and he was as cold as ice! Your real friends however are beginning to rally and will be out in their strength after a while. If Virginia shall elect a majority of ~~its~~ members to the next Legislature favourable to the Administration the White party must lose hope. The fire will then die out every where but in Ten. Here the excitement will be kept up until all the officers under our new Constitution are disposed of by the Legislature and the people and placed in the hands of the new light Republicans. The course of Judge White has not excited the least surprise in me. When you had him placed in the Vice Presidential chair, I said to many persons that you were nursing one who would sting you. The next movement will be to push every one of his followers in Congress against your administration and he will close the rear — After this if Van Buren is elected, the Judge will endeavour to make this an opposition Federal state — in other words he will tread in the footsteps of Branch Berrien & Co. Mark this prediction! Indeed White has taken his first step by his vote on the three millions just nine ~~one~~ months sooner than I expected. There was however I suppose some pledge demanded ~~expected~~ at this early day and it was given. By this act Judge White has put himself without the pale of our respect & courtesy unless we intend to follow the christian rule that when we are smitten on one cheek we are then to turn the other —

I do not think from what I hear daily that the nomination of Johnson for the Vice Presidency will be popular in any of the slave holding states except Ky. on acct of his former domestic relations. It is my settled conviction that the true policy of Van Burens friends is to take the Vice President from Virginia either — Rives or Barbour. The former would be acceptable in the south west as well as the latter. The old Federalists and Nullifiers combined are very strong in the old Dominion It is certainly very material, if VBn is elected that the South should sustain his administration especially as he will be a Northern President.

So soon as the Congressional elections are over it will be necessary to take some steps with the view of electing a Speaker friendly to the Administration. I see that John Y. Mason of Va is spoken of. A very capable straight forward man and always to be relied on. It is more than probable that some of the opposition of Virginia would support Mason for the sake of the State. At all events Bell must be and will be because he ought to be beaten.

Respectfully your
obt Servt.
Alfred Balch.

Genl Jackson.

Genl A. Jackson
Washington City.

Dahlohonega Georgia April 4th 1835

Genl Andrew Jackson

Respected Sir

I have been requested by the Citizens of this village & vicinity to addreſs your Excellency on the subject of the branch of the U. S. Mint recently established at this place — we are informed that the people of Athens Ga a town situate some seventy miles below the gold region are making an attempt to prejudice your Excellency against your beautifull & thriving little place & to induce your Excellency to withhold the appropriation untill the next Seſsion of Congreſs in the hope that they may then be enabled to induce Congreſs to take from us & give to them that to which they cannot in justice show a shaddow of claim. the branch of the mint is intended for the benefit of the gold region therefore was wisely located *in the gold region*– It is a matter of great & vital interest to us as well as to Tenneſsee of whom we purchase the principle part of our provisions it will give us & them a circulating medium of the right sort a currency of true Jackson hard money the true emblem of our government– *No deception in it* & for which this Administration is entitled & will ultimately Receive the thanks of a gratefull people

I am instructed by the Citizens to say (which I know to be true) that we have the most unbounded confidence in the present administration & particularly in its patriotic & beloved head & that we have no fear unleſs from misrepresentation we therefore hope your Excellency will proceed to have the location selected & proceeded with regardleſs of the cavils of an interested set of speculators set on by his honour A. S. Clayton & others of his stamp from a thirty years

18460

acquaintance with your excellency being untill four years past a citizen of Tennessee having served two tours under you & am the son of your old friend Major Basil Shaw. I have assured our friends here that they will receive strict justice at your hands & their rights & wishes will not be prejudiced unheard

the interest felt on the subject by the citizens of this county will I hope be my apology for this intrusion upon the attention of your Excellency

this County (Lumpkin) votes about one thousand the whole of whom with the exception of about 65 entirely approve of the whole course of your excellencys administration & feel gratefull for the good you have done for our common country

I am now & always have been your Excellencys personal & political friend &

Obt Servt

Jo. Shaw

Dahlonega Ga
April 15th Free

To his Excellency

Andrew Jackson

Washington City
D. C.

Wm Shaw &c
the Location of
the Mint in
Georgia
1835

Columbia April 5th/1835

Dear Sir,

Some information in relation to the political movements, made, and now making in this quarter, will no doubt be interesting to you, especially as their effect may have an important bearing on the preservation or loss of the sound principles of your administration. In a very short time after the caucus of a portion of the Tennessee delegation at Washington, and the consequent announcement of Judge White as a candidate for the Presidency, the Tennessee Press with only two exceptions took ground in favor of Judge White against all others and clearly indicated their expectation that he would be taken up and elected by the opposition of every hue aided by such Republicans as could from Judge White's personal popularity be estranged from their own party, and brought to co-operate with their deadly political enemies. Notwithstanding that Judge White was brought out by a caucus of a portion of the Tennessee delegation, and that nomination sustained by public meetings in different counties, composed of scarcely a hundredth part of the voters (for instance the meeting here was composed of not more than 30 or 40 out of 6000 voters) the main point of attack has been against the proposed Baltimore convention, at the same time pointing out no other mode of concentrating the opinion of our party — it has been denounced, as you have seen, as an anti

18463

Republican caucus — and so successful have the efforts been to give it a bad odour with the people, that it is not probable that Tennessee will send delegates to it. *The people* in this quarter *have not yet spoken*, and do not yet seem disposed to speak decisively. We could in this county, for instance, no doubt get a greater number and more influential men than composed the White meeting to assemble and appoint delegates to the Baltimore convention, but we could not get them (nor do we wish it) to represent that this act was binding on any but those who participated in it — 30 men may meet together, and nominate Judge White, and declare their intention of mainly relying on the *opposition* for his election, and this is blazoned forth as the sentiment of a whole community. Let on the other hand, any number short of a majority of the whole, meet and appoint delegates to the convention, and it will be denounced as *dictation* from the few to the many. The circumstances that exist makes it probable that no attempt will be made here to send delegates to the convention — but to rely on the good sense and patriotism of the people upon their love of Republican principles, and desire to perpetuate their liberty. Although for the reasons I have mentioned, we take no part in the Baltimore convention, its proceedings will undoubtedly have great influence with the Republican party here, as well as elsewhere. We are determined to do our utmost to sustain for President & Vice President, the men, be them whom they may, upon whom our party shall concentrate, and gloomy as our prospects are supposed to be we hope to preserve Tennesse to the Democracy of the Union. It would be fortunate for us here, (and it may be so to the whole party) if the Baltimore convention should nominate Gov. Carroll for the Vice Presidency. In Tennessee Gov. Carroll's personal popularity would be an offsett against Judge White's, and this in addition to the great principles at stake, and the preservation of the Union and ascendancy of the Republican party, would most probably decide the State in favor of the nomination of the Baltimore convention. In making this suggestion, it is proper for me to remark that I have not for many years been the political friend of Gov. Carroll, and have no intimate associations with him. I have been opposed to him politically, but I am now satisfied that he is sincerely desirous of promoting the great principles I wish sustained, and I should be glad to have the aid of his popularity directly, in the coming contest. I am aware that Col. R. M. Johnson has always been a consistent Republican, and have myself the kindest feelings towards him. It is however too manifest that if he is nominated at Baltimore for the Vice Presidency, it will operate as a dead weight on us here. If Carroll is nominated, I hope we can yet carry the State (and Tennessee is the only state that Judge White can with any fair prospect calculate on) If Johnson is put on our Ticket I think we will be beat here. At all events, and under all circumstances, we are determined to adhere to and sustain the candidates of our party as far as our power and influence extends. It will afford us much pleasure if our political friends give us a fair chance of success in this State.

18464

I do not mention the name of Gov. Carroll from any feeling of State pride. I think this has been gratified to an extent we ought to be satisfied with, and that we should feel under such stro obligations to the balance of the Democratic States, as not to intrude the claims of any of our citizens for high office, unless the interest of the whole democratic party, should require it, as a matter of expediency.

Col. Polk has no opposition as yet. I do not believe he will have any. Those opposed to him, hoped that the course he thought proper to take at Washington City would injuriously affect him. They have certainly found themselves mistaken. Since his return home, he has mixed with his constituents, and publicly addressed them. In his public speeches and communications with his friends he maintains the ground he took at Washington City.

The "Union" has but recently made its appearance. It will exercise a most salutary influence, and we will take much pains to have its circulation increased.

Under all and every state of circumstances, there are many of us here determined to sustain what we believe to be great principles, and to regard *men* as secondary considerations. We may be beat, but can not be deprived of the consolation of believing that we have honestly performed the duty we owe our country. If Judge White should be agreed on, and run as the candidate of our political party, we would with pleasure support him. We cannot however consent, under any circumstances, to unite with the opposition, in an attempt to break down the great body of our own party, & endanger (if not certainly destroy) political principles so justly dear to us.

Mrs W. joins me in best wishes for your health and happiness.

Very Respectfully,
Your friend
James Walker.

FREE

Genl Andrew Jackson

President U.S.

Washington City

[illegible]
Major Walker
[illegible]
[illegible]
1835 —

FREE

Andrew Jackson
President U.S.
Washington City

[illegible]
Major Walker
[illegible] 18
[illegible]
1835

Washington
April 5th 1835 —

My dear Andrew,

Inclosed you will receive a letter from your dear Sarah - She has been a little gloomy since you left - but her health and that of your dear little ones are good - Andrew in fine health and our dear little Rachel mending fast - I hope you have reached the Hermitage in good health and without accident on your journey. My son, be careful of your health, it is important to your sweet little family - I will take good care of them in your absence and hope you will be blessed with good health until you unite with them again.

I wrote you yesterday, giving you the rumor that was detailed by Emma, about the foundations & walls of the House - have them well examined before you commence repairing, better to pull down the walls & rebuild, than to run the risque of their giving way

18456

after the House is rebuilt - examine
them well, and if defective have
the whole pulled down & rebuilt
from its foundation -

Let me hear from you as soon
as you recieve this
we all salute thee with a
kiss - my health is improving
a little - very affectionately
yours
Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson jnr

A. Jackson Esqr
Hermitage
Tennessee

Gen Jackson to Dr Hall — Dr

To surgical attendance & nurses — $15—

Rec. payment

April 6. 1835

J. C. Hall

18469

Doctor J. C. Halls
acpt & recpt in full
for medical
attendance to
this date April
6th 1835 A. J

To/ Gen.

Hermitage } 6th Apl 1835
Washington }

My most Excellent Sir

The looked for & lamented occurrence of my poor brothers death took place on saturday evening last - In anticipation of this event I mentioned to you my desire of obtaining his situation - You advised me to see the Secty of the Navy without delay, I did so & he had the goodness to say he would make no appointment without consulting you as he should be governed by your wishes.

This is perhaps the last ~~time~~ opportunity that I shall ever have of invoking your kind and efficient aid in my behalf. You will do me the justice to say that heretofore I have been patient & always yielding when I thought by pressing my pretentions I should in the least embarrass you in any appointment to which I might feel myself entitle to aspire - The last letter of Comdr Porter to you is no doubt still fresh upon your memory - The whole delegation recommended me for this appointment 14 years ago - & there is on file many strong and repeated testimonials, put there since that time during your administration - Remember me to your son & believe me to be ever your sincere friend & humbl servt

Robt Beale

No. City of Washington, 6th April 1835 —

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

PAY to Doctor J. E. Hall — or Bearer,

Fifteen — — — Dollars, 100

DOLLS. 15 —

Andrew Jackson

18472

No. City of Washington, 6th April 1835—

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS.

PAY to Doctor J. C. Hall — or Bearer,

fifteen — — — Dollars, 100

DOLLS. 15— Andrew Jackson

18472a

Mr. Beck— to
to be Ansd. A. J.

Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Presdt U. States
Washington City

Nashville 6 Apl. 1835

My D Sir,

I arrived at this place about two weeks since to take my children home that had been at school for the last two years here & at Gallatin. I expect to start down by the next boat that goes down.

As a looker on in Venice I am quite amused at the doings of the times here & the changing & turning of certain men. There has been & yet is much speculation as to future events on the coming contest for the Presidency. Altho from the noise made & big sounding words used by a certain class of men, which is intended to affect the Virginia elections more than for use here, yet from a careful examination I am firmly convinced that at least this part of the State will go for the Baltimore nominee, whoever he may be. The Union has started & will be of immense service, as both the other presses are *muzzled*. There will be a severe struggle & more warmth in the next election than has been for the last fourteen years. Candidates are springing up under the new aspect of affairs for offices under the new constitution & the time of the election is remote enough for much to be done. The word "caucus" & "magician" is used by a set of men with much flippancy, but if the *acts*, the *whole acts* of a certain set of men here & in Washington City during the last winter or for the last twelve months, could be fully laid before the public, these words would never be again used as now applied. If permitted to conjecture I would say the schemes of a few are laid deeper than is usual for young "intriguers" or young "magicians" – the projectors are *old hands*. I consider the Hon Mr. Bell & E. H. Foster as the *leaders*. Others are placed between them and exposure, & are the dupes of their "magical powers"

I need not refer you to a long series of circumstances to bring about this conclusion as to Mr. B. For the last ten years I have been a pretty close observer of men & altho I may be in error, yet my mind has been for a great while fixed on something similar to what has lately happened. An opportunity has been only wanted to gratify an old & long fixed purpose. Judge White has, I hope, been duped & will yet clear himself of the suspicions that now rest on him. Some of his votes seem to destroy this hope, as having a tendency to court the support of the opposition. But if he will yet be true to the Republican cause, much good may come out of this diversion, provided if he is not the nominee that he frankly declines & unite on him. If he takes this course he will act as becomes the patriot.

Your letter to my father has had its due effect in causing reflection & an examination of surrounding circumstances.

Believing that it should be generally known as early as possible I had a large edition struck off & sent to Mississippi the moment it was published here. You need not be alarmed as to that State. Capt. Anthony Campbell is preparing a powerful document for old Pain. I got a letter a few days past requesting some information from Gov. Carrol, which he will give. The Gov. is out openly as the V. Buren candidate.

It is yet uncertain whether Bell will be opposed or not. If Burton will come out, if not elected, he will be very near, but it is the opinion of knowing persons that he will be elected. At Gallatin there is near unanimity. They come out openly for V. B. & from a ten days visit to that county I am of opinion that if Burford was to run, he could be elected by a large majority. But he & Peyton are in partnership in horses & I fear he will not be run. David Saunders will be invited to run by a notice in ten days. Unless & if Burford will not he will I think. All your old friends about Gallatin are true, & with a few exceptions are all on the same side.

During the last summer I sought information of Mr. V. Buren on the subject of slavery to meet certain charges against him

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18474

in Mississippi. While in Gallatin I saw a No. 87 the Richmond enquirer & learned this charge was urged there against him. I immediately forwarded him a copy of the letter. As yet the charge has not been openly used in Mi. but I considered the letter at my disposal to be used any where to dispel falsehood & did accordingly leave it to the discretion of Mr. Ritchie how & in what manner to use it. Much will depend on the Va. elections. I do hope the old dominion will redeem herself, will purge herself of corruption this month.

Grundy, Polk, & Johnson stand alone in the Te. delegation clear of the "magic" influence. I have never seen Grundy so active before on any subject. He will meet, with his two colleagues, the coming crisis with firmness. Bell nor Peyton have not yet arrived - the former is sowing Tares as I learn in the Pennsylvania democratic ranks - the latter in N. Carolina

From all that I can see, learn or hear, as before observed I do think, even as things now stand, this State will go with the democratic ranks in the coming contest.

During the last session of Congress I sent on a volume of evidence against Poins inquisitorial investigation. Upon consultation Mr. Benton & Grundy concluded that it was not proper to lay it before the Senate, as it would fall into Poins committee & be smothered. Unfortunately Mr. Benton mislaid the documents with those of the Clerks of the Senate & could not return them. Upon enquiring Mr. Grundy hardly thinks it necessary to act further now & at the next session he will advise what is best to be done.

Walker will go into the Senate from Mi if he lives.

With sentiments of high regard

I am Dr Sir yr. obdt

St

Saml. Gwin

Genl. Andrew Jackson
Washington City
D.C.

Saml. Gwin
To be answered
answd. this A.J.
25th of April 1835
A.J.

Saml. Gwin
1835 politics

P.S. To show the sensitiveness of a few individuals on the subject that I have been speaking of in my letter; I will state the following which has occurred to day, since I wrote. In a conversation with Judge Yell of Arkansas, my father remarked that he believed most of those who were so clamerous now for Judge White, would in less than six months, be among the bitterest enemies of Genl Jackson. Mr. Allen A. Hall who was present remarked that if my father was to live 80. years longer he could not repair the injury that he had done Genl. J. in the publishing his letter. Now to me this seems an anomoly. Not a republican can say aught to the letter or its sentiments. In it there is no preference as to men, but only as indicating a safe course for the republican party to pursue to sustain itselfe. This proves to me the long premeditated course of certain men & as an opportunity has now occurred, they show themselves. Who is it that has commenced the abuse of a certain member of the republican party? the friends of Judge White!!. Who is it that has cried out dictation? The opposition with the friends of Judge W. Who is it that are most violent against the proposed convention by which alone we can retain our unity? the opposition & friends of Judge W. Then be on them the curse of dividing the republican ranks.

My course has been & advice to others one, to stand aloof as to men now, not to imitate the example of our flippant friends in abusing Judge W. but await the Baltimore nomination & he that opposes it – let them be marked – then let loose the bull dogs of war, but not till then.

This fluttering shows, that the shot has told & let the magicians see & fear the result – Truth is powerful & will prevail.

I only write this as an indication of the scenes here, but the patriots stand firm with truth on their side & justice as their object

Saml. Gwin

18475

Washington 6 Apl 1835

To the President
of the United States

Sir,

Long experience has convinced us of the great losses & inconveniences to the public from the system hitherto pursued of placing arms in the hands of the District militia. The loss & destruction of the material, occasioned by an indiscriminate distribution of the arms in the hands of individuals, is a double evil; inasmuch as the public stock of arms is so far diminished, at the same time that the very end of the distribution is in a great measure defeated, by the negligence with which the arms are preserved, or the worse than negligence with which they are otherwise made away with. Deeming however that the arming of the militia on some system, is an indispensable duty, no matter at what expense, and that in the choice of evils between an unarmed militia, & one armed at a burthensome expense, the latter is to be preferred, - We have taken the liberty of suggesting to you a plan upon which the great ends of an armed militia, and a great diminution of the expense, with a corresponding increase of efficiency, may be accomplished: which is to have the quota of arms intended for the militia of the District set apart & deposited in one or more public arsenals, under the immediate custody & care of public armourers, whose duty it shall be to deliver them out upon the orders of the proper militia officers, whose duty it shall be to see them returned in good order; - the public armourers to be responsible for keeping the arms in good order whilst deposited in the arsenals, say one arsenal in Washington, another in Georgetown, & a third in Alexandria.

The report of the agent employed by the Ordnance Department to call in & collect all the

18476

the arms hitherto distributed, will inform you of the immense loss sustained by the public from the combined effects of negligence & misconduct in the deterioration as well as entire destruction or loss of arms; and will probably satisfy you of the great comparative economy of the proposed local arsenals.—

We have the hon.r to be,
Sir,
Yr. Obt. St.

William W. Jones, Maj. Genl. M.D.C.
James J. Thompson Brig. Genl. M.D.C.
Alexander A. Hunter Brigadier Genl. M.D.C.
Richard C R. C. Weightman
Brigadier Genl: M.D.C.

— [illegible] Col. 1st Regt. 3 Brig.
William W — W. W. Seaton Lt. Col. 1st Regt
S. Burch Col. 3d Reg 3d Brig
— Peter Force Lt. Col. 3d Regt.

David D. Rutter [illegible] Col 2 regt 3 Brigd.
William — W. Hickey, Lieut. Col. 2d reg. 3d Brig.
Thomas T. Carbery Col. 1st Regt 1st Brig.
Jno. H. Reily Major 1. Regt. 1 Brigade
[illegible] Maj. 2d Regt 1 Brig

1

Gen Jackson

To William Hayman Dr

1835			
Apr 7	½ Barrel Ale		$3.25
21	2 Barrels Ale		13.00
			$16.25

Recd pay

June 4. 1835

Wm Hayman

pr Thos Holtzman

18478

No 6 —

B, 1st P. 249 —

Wm Hayman brewer

J Boulanger

Private.

Washington Tuesday Morning.
7th April 1836.

My dear General:-

I do indeed thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindness to me yesterday. - With the most perfect candour I confess to you I had supposed some of your friends in Washington had looked upon me as a sort of Spy. - On reflection, I am of the opinion that for the short period I remain in Washington, I had better deny myself the pleasure of seeing you - for I feel I have already occupied too much time.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States.
Washington.

that time which belongs to the publick. – & now that I have talked to you & my heart is at ease, I am satisfied. — We are to take Fanny some time during the ensuing Summer to Carlisle Pa. on a visit to her dear Grand mother, and if it pleases God, Mrs. Hayne, myself & daughter, & on return to Charleston, will pass thro' Washington, if but for a day, to pay respects to you, & all under your hospitable roof. –

My old friend, & Comrade, Genl. Jesup, who was with me in 1809 on the Mississippi, he a 2d. Lieut. myself a Captain, under the Command Genl. Hampton, came to spend the last evening with me last night, and he remained with me till 12 O'Clock. — He is a man of much good sense

&

I was pleased to find from his Conversation
understands & properly appreciates your
character. — I had formerly known him
as the friend of Clay. — I am free to
confess that Jesup gave me by far
the most able & intelligent expositions.
of all that has passed on this ground ~~scene~~ during
my absence from America than any friend I have talked with. — He explained to me difficulties you had
to face of which I could have formed
no idea. —

My advice to you, in relation
to the approaching Presidential Contest,
about to commence, comes from the
heart — like the advice you so kindly permitted me to offer you, when you
were first elected to the Senate of the
United States. — I knew Mr. Van Buren,
but I am personally unknown to
Judge

18480

White, and my only knowledge of the Judge's character is thro' you, for you will recollect when Mrs Hayne & myself had the pleasure of being at the Hermitage in 1827. you gave me a letter to him ~~at Knoxville~~, but on my arrival at Knoxville ~~there~~ the Courts were in Session he busy, & I passed on without seeing him, or delivering the letter. — I know & have seen enough of Mr. Van Buren to pronounce him a man of talents, & that he will if elected make a good President. — Under these circumstances nothing but my friendship for you & the belief if Washington was in your place ~~you~~ he wd occupy the ground I venture to point out to you. — But I have been long absent from home, & know not the State of the political parties in the United States. — God bless you in time & eternity.

A. P. Hayne

Attorney Generals Office
April 7th 1835.

Sir,

I have looked into the various acts of the legislatures of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, and of the Congreſs of the United States, relative to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, for the purpose of answering the question proposed to me, in your letter of the 4th instant, as to their authority to enter into the stipulation, and to execute the covenant and obligation required by the 1st section of the act lately paſsed by the Legislature of Maryland.

Under the general powers of the Corporation, I suppose it to be competent for the Directors to borrow any sum of money which they shall find to be actually required for the completion or reparation of their road; and if so, they must also have the power to pledge the road and its appurtenances or income, for the repayment of such loan. The creation of such a lien may be an indispensable prerequisite to the obtaining of the loan; it is analogous to the ordinary transactions of individuals who have occasion to borrow money; and even if the money were borrowed without giving such security, the creditor might afterwards, on default in payment, acquire the like lien by a Judgment at law to be obtained in a suit against the Corporation. But however this may be, the late act of Maryland authorises the Company to enter into these engagements; so far at least as relates to that part of the Canal which lies in that State, and if the State chooses to loan its funds on the security proposed, and the Directors think it proper to avail themselves of the offer, I do not perceive any legal objection to their entering into the proposed stipulation and covenant, leaving its actual effects to be settled by the courts, if any controversy should arise.

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
your Obt. Servt.
B. F. Butler

The Honorable
Levi Woodbury
Secretary of the Treasury

Ohio Canal

B. F. Butler to } 1835
Levi Woodbury

Attorney Generals Office

The Honorable

Levi Woodbury

Secretary of the Treasury.

The President

To John Coburn Agt.

1835

Apl 1st To 2 Bus Meal 200 ———— $ 2.00
4 " 10 Bus Corn 8.00 - 6 lb Cheese 81 —— 8.81
" " 2 Bus Meal 2.00 - 6 lb Paper 63 —— 2.63
6 " ¼ Almonds 12 - 7 lb Sack Salt 2.50 — 2.62
7 " 2 boxes Salt 50 - 29½ Candles @ 11¢ 3.69 — 4.19
8 " 16 lb Ham 2.00 - Rye flour 13 - 6 Dozn Eggs 84 — 2.97

$ 23.22

Recd the above in full
John Coburn agt

18445

The President

Bot of John Coburn Agt.

1835

Apl 1st To 3 tons Coal —— @ 9$ —— $ 27.00
8 " 4½ tons do —— 8$ —— 36.00

$ 63.00

Recd the above in full
John Coburn agt

18446

No 2

B1st P. 229
John Coburn for coal
J Boulanger

New Haven April 9th 1835

Sir

The enclosed slip from the office of the Columbian Register will shew the result of our late election.

Connecticut again stands on the broad platform of sound principles and has fully evinced her belief in the measures of the present Administration.

We congratulate ourselves that we are at length enabled to present to the President this testimonial of approbation by the people our state.

with the highest esteem &c
I have the honor to be
Yr Excellency's Mo. Ob. Servt

Wm H Jones
P.M.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
Prest U.S. Washington City

184683

18484

FREE

NEW HAVEN
APR
8

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President US
Washington
City — D. C.

New York April 10th 1835.

Andrew Jackson

President of the U. States

Sir

At a period when the violence of political frenzy is giving place to the dictates of dispassionate and impartial investigation and the convictions of sober judgment, at a time when the north and the south, the west and the "East" are uniting in support of an administration, which has done more than any other to restore the government to its original simplicity, and republican principles, and to dignify and adorn its relations with foreign nations; your democratic fellow-citizens of the Eleventh Ward in the City of New York have deemed the accompanying specimen of beef, the production of their native state, no unfit emblem and representative of their feelings and sentiments

The subject, herewith presented, and which they beg you to accept was taken from one of the finest and largest bullocks ever raised in the "Empire State", and while it has combined in its production a large share of the two leading interests of the country, that of the agriculturalist & mechanick, (the bone and muscles) it is not wholly divested of the love of the merchant.

With sentiments of respect
we are Sir
Your fellow Citizens

George Pessenger
Wm. D. Varian
in behalf of the Democratic
Electors of the Eleventh Ward.

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presents a present
of Bust to [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible]

Andrew Jackson
President of the U States
Washington

30-75 Gold
10 Silv
362
342 75 -

The President

To John Coburn Agt

1835				
Apr 11th	To 1 Bbl flour 6.50 – 2 Gls. Why 2.00 –		$	8.50
" " 11	Ham 1.37½ pk Onions 25 –			2.62
15 "	1 Gl. Molasses 62 – 2 lbs Sugar 50 –			1.12
			$	12.24

Recd the above in full
John Coburn agt

18488

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

1835 To W. T. McKelden

April 11th	To 86 Loaves of Bread @ 5 cts	$	4.30
" "	To Crackers		.50
		$	4.80

Rec'd Payment. W. T. McKelden

18489

[illegible]

and that [illegible] little effect-

Gen. Jackson — Gallatin Apl. 11th 1835-

Permit me to call your attention for a few moments from public affairs to State politics-

I have open the Campaign for the State Legislature (H of R)- the Cohesion of parties will be great in this State this Summer- the representation in Congress opposed to a National Convention or in other words in favour of Judge White will use no doubt to carry their districts and influence the election of members to the State Legislature favourable to a nomination of their friend

I have already taken my stand and shall not be driven from it- I conceive that it is not so important to the great republican party who of that party is elected to the presidency as to depress the opposition of making laws for us- That it is the evident object of the opposition to divide our ranks- with [illegible] endangering the election of one of our party- therefore the best means of [illegible] is for the great party to

18490

meet in Convention and point out our man to them
and that man I shall support—

I have lately been to Nashville—a bad atmosphere
I find every opponent of yr administration is
strongly in favour of Judge White—and tell me
of my County thinks as I have supposed it is the only
County in the State—but they will find themselves
mistaken in the politicks of Tennessee—From the
little experiments I have made—I find the people
intelligent and have their eyes opening to the scenes
around them—All will yet be right in Tennessee
the statements in the Republican and Banner
to the contrary not withstanding—

If it had not been for several of us in the last
Legislature of Tennessee—the attempted division
of our ranks would then have been made which
was attempted at Washington last winter.

Will you visit us this summer—I should at some
convenient time like to hear from you the state
of yr health &c

Yours respectfully yr obt Servt

Jo. Conn Guild

18491

Jo. Conn. Guild Esqr
letter of 11th of April
1835 — with copy of
answer written to
be carefully filed
A. J.

Recd 11 April 1835
F

Post Office Department
Washington 11th Apl. 1835

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, together with the Commission from the President to me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of Spain. I shall leave this Department on the first of next month, and will then be ready to receive the instructions of the Government for the Mission to Spain.

With high regard
your obt. svt.

W. T. Barry

Honble. John Forsyth
Secretary of State

Washington
April 11th 1835

Dr Sir,

Having received thro the Secy. of State your acceptance of the mission to Spain,

I cannot take leave of you as Post Master Genl without tendering to you my thanks for the aid and support you have given me on various important occasions in performing the arduous duties of my office. In inviting you to represent the interests of your country at the court of Spain, you need no assurance from me that the high estimate in which I have held your character for integrity and patriotism remains undiminished. On the contrary being apprised that your constitution has been somewhat impaired by the laborious duties of the Post office Department, it is a gratification that I have it in my power to give you a new

13494

manifestation of my confidence in your honor and talents, by tendering you a situation in which you may still render important services to your country while seeking the reestablishment of your health.

I pray you to accept my best wishes for the future health & prosperity of yourself and your amiable family, and believe me to be very sincerely Y. friend

Honble Wm. T. Barry

Major Barrys
acceptance of
the mission to
Spain and the
copy of the P.
reply to him 11th
of April 1835—

(Private)

Paris 12. Apl 1835

My dear Genl.

Your kind letter by Captain Elliot gives me so much pleasure, that I set down to answer it immediately although it cannot go for some days to come. I wanted the unqualified approbation of my conduct which it contains to make me sure that I had done right and I am the more satisfied with having conquered my first desire to go, since I find that my answer to the Ct. de Rigny takes the proper national ground which is approved by your very friends the V. President & the Secretary of State. Had I left Paris that answer would not have been produced, for after receiving my passports, which I must have asked for immediately, I would have had no further official correspondence with the Government. I regret with you that it [illegible] in the [illegible] letter it would have [illegible] my [illegible] in some measure may perhaps yet [illegible] public

In

The President
18496

Private

has been republished here, and as it contains a true and connected account of your actions and motives has I think produced a very good Effect upon all who can read English. but not one of the fifteen or twenty newspapers here would publish a translation of it. The opposition because it placed our case in a favorable point of view. The ministerials for the obvious reason that it places their patrons in the wrong. & because they participate in no small degree in the prejudices which exist here against our Country. To get a proper idea of this.. let two or three numbers be taken at hazard of each of the ten or twelve Daily papers which I send to the Department of all parties & all shades of party. let the leading articles in each be translated for your consideration and you will see how our nation is spoken of by all in these periodicals and it is from such representations [illegible] all the rest of Europe as well as France must form [illegible] their opinion of us. There is hardly a week passing and the manner in which we are treated in [illegible] possible [illegible]

a small sum would give us a permanent access to a paper by means

The President

of which these calumnies might be refuted: but as I have said not one of them will now insert a line in our favor as I have more than once experienced to my great vexation & when a few lines published would have given a satisfactory answer to misrepresentations in the Chamber: which I have been obliged to give to several members individually at their solicitation.

You will doubtless be surprised to learn that I am still here, and that the law for carrying our treaty into effect has not yet passed [illegible] it is now under discussion. The Debate began three days ago. and will not finish I fear before the packet sails on the 16th. The opposition is very violent. but there is every reason to believe that it will be ineffectual and that the law will pass, but by a majority not so large as we would have been expected: I write this hasty letter [illegible]

~~to quiet your [illegible]~~ [illegible]

16th

The ~~[illegible]~~ continues and with increased violence and misrepresentation on the part of the Opposition. The ground they take is not now that the treaty ought to be rejected because they are

not they

18497

and as you will perceive from the following extract from the speech of their principal orator that they have nothing to fear from a rejection. Mr. Berryer yesterday said speaking of the consequences that had been predicted from the former rejection. "The treaty was rejected [illegible] than the [illegible] of it [illegible] — This act not produce a [illegible] there. and Congress has just adjourned [illegible] in a [illegible] which leaves us nothing to apprehend our manufacturers are not thrown out of employ" &c. — The Minister of the Marine [illegible] made a most powerful speech in favour of the treaty in which he has contrasted beautifully the character of our nation [illegible] by the opposition. I have little [illegible] that the [illegible] will pass.

We have all been very much concerned to hear of Major Donelson's illness [illegible] and his family of the appointment [illegible] to take a station near you. —

I am my dear General with the [illegible] sincere attachment

Your [illegible]

Edw Livingston

Washington City April 13th 1835

Sir:-

By the laws of Congreſs the inhabitants of each township settled on the public Lands within the State of Miſsiſsippi, are entitled to section No 16 for the use of Schools & the Government of that State is also entitled by the provisions of the act of admiſsion, paſsed March 1st 1817, to five per cent of the nett proceeds of all the lands lying within the limits of the State which should be sold after the first day of December 1817, to be appropriated in the manner therein specified.

By the recent treaties made with the Chickasaw Tribe of Indians, the General Government it seems has made another disposition of the sixteenth Sections & has given another direction to the five per cent fund.

I request the opinion of the Executive Branch of the Government on the following points: First whether the inhabitants of Each Township within that District of Country recently ceded to the United Sta by the Chickasaw Indians, are entitled to Section No 16 for the use of Schools & whether the Government of the United States will reserve the same for that purpose & Secondly, whether the Government of Miſsiſsippi is entitled to five per cent of the proceeds of the sale of said Land for the purpose of making roads & Canals within & leading to said state

& whether that fund will be reserved for that purpose as heretofore.

These are questions in which the people of Mississippi feel a deep interest & which they desire to have settled prior to the sale of ~~[illegible]~~ any portion of the Chickasaw Lands.

I had several conversations with (the then) Secretary of the Treasury on the subject when the treaty of Pontatock was under considerations before the Senate but no action was had or official opinion expressed in relation to the subject at that time, but it was postponed untill the question should come up in a tangible form.

Whenever the subject of issuing th instructions to the officers of Government for the sale of these Lands is taken into consideration by the Executive Branch of the Government, these questions will come legitimately before the proper Department.

The attention of Congress was called to the subject at the last session but the resolutions were not reached on the orders of the House. I enclose an abstract of my views on the subject ~~at the last session of Congress~~ drawn up hastily for another occasion, to which I beg leave to call the attention of the Executive.

To the President of the U.S.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of high regard your most obt servt

F. E. Plummer

Genl. Andrew Jackson

1835 To L. L. Brightwell Dr.

April 13th. To Linen Dreſs and Sheet 5 --- $5-00

" " To 3 Weeks Training B. filly @ $10 - 30-00

" " To boys wages & rubber $12. - 12-00

Cr. $47-00

By Cash pd. by Genl. Gibson $ 30.00 - - -

Balance Due L. L. B. $ 17-00

Recd. Paymt. in full

John L. Brightwell

Jas. L. Daughtree
acct. & Recpt. for
keeping filly
to this 8th June
1835 $47 = A 8

Draft by F.P. Blair

(copy)

Washington April 14 1835

To George Pessenger and others

Gentleman

I have received your fine present
of Beef, for which I thank you - and let
me assure you that those homely offerings which
unpretending citizens have presented ~~[illegible]~~ giving proof
of the warm & affectionate feelings they cherish
for me personally, have often afforded me greater plea
=sure than the expensive & ostentatious displays, with
which my services have been too liberally
signalized, by public munificence —

It has been the aim of my life to se=
cure the happiness - & thus to gain the affection
of the cottages of my Country - To this end, I
have ~~labored~~ toiled that labor might be
safe in its earnings - a thing impossible,
where Government is not in the hands of
the working-men - Our happy condition is
at this moment, an example of the blessings
which belong only to Country where the
will of the people is law - where
every industrious, honest man, may com-
mand

a superfluity of those necessaries of life of which you have ~~given~~ ~~sent~~ presented me a most ~~[illegible]~~ substantial sample —.

I am
Gentlemen
Yr. mo. obt. se
Sigd A. J.

Messrs
George Pessinger
& Wm. P. Vernon in
behalf of the Democratic
electors, 11th Ward, N.Y.

Draft by F.P. Blair

18023

copy of the reply
to the D. electors
of the 11th ward N.Y.
on receiving a
present of fine
beef— A. J.
to be filed with
that to which it is
in reply A. J

Washington April 14th 1835-

My dear Andrew,

On yesterday our dear Sarah and sweet little ones left us for Philadelphia under charge of our friend Major Lewis. The morning was lowering, but the day fine and I hope the children reached Baltimore without injury from the mornings damp air. We are very lonesome now only Mr Earle Mrs Donelson & myself and Mrs D's three small children. I have been quite unwell, and am now suffering with a very sore nose, which affects, and deranges my head, in what it may result, I cannot say, it is now very sore & painful.

My son, as our life is uncertain, & we know not at what moment we may be called hence, I now address you with the fondness of a fathers heart. I wish to bring to your mind the situation you now, & will hereafter occupy, that it may be a stimulant to your proper conduct on all times hereafter. It is well known to all that I have adopted you as my own son and you are to represent me when I am called hence. how carefull then ought you to be to shun all bad company, or to engage in any dissipation whatever, and particularly in intoxication which reduces the human being below that of the brute. When I reflect on the fate of your cousin taverns, brought on him by experience, from being an honor to his friends, reduced to the contempt of all, by his brutal intemperance, I shudder when I see any appearance of it in any other branch of our connection. Your conduct standing as my representative, the son of the President, drew upon you the eyes of the world, and the least deviation from the rules of strict decorum and

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propriety are observed and commen-
=ded only by all our enemies, and those
who envy you of your betrothing
added to this, your charming little
wife & sweet little ones, respectability
in society depends upon upon the
course in your walks of life - this
my son, ought allways to be before your
eyes, and I am sure must be, and
your pledge to me on this point
of temperance, assures me
that you never will permit spir
to enter your lips again.

You must, to get thro life well,
practice industry with economy
never create a debt for any thing
that is not absolutely needful, and
when you make a promise to
pay money at a day certain, be
sure to comply with it. If you do
not you lay yourself liable to
have your feelings injured and
your reputation destroyed with the
just imputation of violating your

word. Nothing can be more disgraceful,
or more injurious to a m[illegible] standing
in society, than the charge truly made
that he has promised to pay money
at a day certain and violated the
that promise. Therefore in future
create no debts, - our real wants are
but few, our unnecessary wants
many, which never ought to be gra-
=tified by creating a debt to supply
them - My son, it may be the last
time I may address you upon
these subjects so essential to your
happiness here and hereafter and
that of your charming little family -
By adhering to this my fatherly advice
you secure your happiness here
and hereafter, by not adhering them
you will destroy your own hap-
=piness and that of your family
here, and become the scorn of the
good and moral portion of society -
I enjoin upon you my son to adopt
this my advice, it will lead
to your happiness & that of your
dear family & yours & their respectability
I have been quite unwell

since you left us, am much afflicted
with a sore nose and am quite lost
since our dear Sarah and the two
sweet little pets left me. They
were in good health. Rachel delights
the son growing finely & becoming daily
more interesting. I am sorry you
had to leave them, still it was ne-
cessary for your future interest
that you should see to the building,
and the other interest of the farm

I hope you can put all things
in such condition as may pre-
vent the necessity of your re-
turning next fall. if you can
place the crop in good order, and
arrange all matters about the
building, Mr. Hobbs can get out the cot-
ton & have it ginned baled and
shipped to market without you
and I think it will be better
for you so to arrange all
your business so that you
will not have to return next

18506

fall to Tennessee - you can make all your arrangements by the first of May or middle of June, and we can by letters to Mr Hobbs arrange the ballance. I must close as my head is very painful and my nose, write me my son often - I shall write to Mr Hobbs soon -

with my prayers for your safety, your health and happiness, and that you may take that stand in society that you are entitled to, & your good disposition ~~entitles you~~ and propriety of your conduct merit I remain your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. jr.

Andrew Jackson Esqr pr
Hermitage
Davidson Cy.
Tennessee

Tennessee Letter

40581

Washington
April 15th 1835

My son,
yours of the 8th on board the steam boat, is just received, and I thank god for your safety & health. my letters will have informed you that your dear Sarah & dear little ones left me on the morning of the 13th instant. a note from Major Lewis informs that they reached Baltimore in safety & good health, and on yesterday 18508 proceeded from Baltimore to Philadelphia where I trust they reached yesterday without accident. Sarah will write me, which shall be duly forwarded to you.

I am aware you will be lonesome & regret that you and your dear little family are seperated, and in my letter yesterday reflecting upon it, proposed that you would arrange all your matters so that you would

not have occasion to return in the
fall. This can be done, first by putting
your press in good order so that it
will without fear of breaking, make
our bales at least 500 lbs each. Then
making your engagement for
the rope & baling linnen, and all
other necessary supplies for the
farm, such as salt, iron seed, and
arrangements for the sale of all
surplus stock. This done, and the
House covered in, which your
own eye ought to supervise,
there will not be any necessity
for your returning to Tennessee
until next march, when the House
will be done and you can take
your dear little family with
you, and where I will join you
in the course of the summer.
I shall when my head gets better
write you more fully.
As soon after you arrive at
home & can write commence

P.S. I enclose you a Globe - it is full of
matter - read it to your neighbours -

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A. Jack

furnish me with a roster of all your transactions with Mr Hill, and how he has accounted to you for the ballance of the cotton – I hope you are clear of debt, and the farm, & the mony from Pearson, with the sum from Doctor Breathett and the ballance of the cotton will settle every debt against the farm – the expence of rebuilding the House I will provide for, if I live, and do my dear son advise me of the real state of all your accounts, and those against the farm – my son, do not run in debt, you can do more with 500 $ cash with the character of punctuality in all your dealings than you can with a thousand on credit – besides a man in debt is a slave, and subject to get his feelings hurt on all occasions – my head & nose are so painful I must close with my parental blessing for your happiness I am your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Jnr

P.S. I enclose you a Globe – it is full of matter – read it to your neighbours –

#

Andrew Jackson Esqr Jnr
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tennessee

Post office Department
Washington 15th April 1825

My dear Sir

I have received your letter of the 11th instant. I duly appreciate the honor conferred on me by the appointment to Spain; but the kind language of your letter, and the sentiments of approbation which it contains, are far more interesting to me than the honor of office.

Since I have been a member of your cabinet, your treatment has been such as to awaken the kindest feelings of my heart; and I now tender to you the effusions of its gratitude. At all times to come, whilst I live, you will find in me, although not so able, yet a sincere defender of your character, fame and of the principles of your administration. And my children when I am no more will defend your honor as the common property of the nation, as well as from the kindest & most respectful personal regard & esteem.

I hope for the good of our common country that Providence which has thus far so kindly watched over you, will still continue to preserve and protect you, and make the evening of your days happy. My ardent wish is that the sun of your glory may set with undiminished splendour.

With sentiments of the highest esteem and most affectionate regard
I am your
friend
& obt. St.
W. T. Barry.

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States

Middleburgh Hardeman County Tensee
16 April 1835

D Sir

Tho, personally unknown to you, yet as constituents we address you this letter for information, of some moment to ourselves, which it has not been in our power to obtain fully from other sources. The late treaty with the Chickasaw Indians after making it the duty of the agent (art. 4th) to certify, upon deeds made by the Indians, that a fair consideration has been paid, provides that "thereupon the deed of conveyance shall be valid, provided the President of the United States, or such person as he may designate shall approve of the same" The approval of the President therefore, mediately or immediately given, is rendered by the treaty indispensable to the completion of the purchaser's title – and not being aware of the designation of any person to whom this power of approval has been committed, we are under the necessity of applying to yourself for information upon the following point, viz: Will that approval be given where the agent's certificate of "a fair consideration" shall appear to have been given to that one of several holders of bonds or deeds of the same Indian *who made the first purchase* to the exclusion of the others (because *subsequent purchasers*) who had stipulated to pay much higher prices? And if so, if the first purchaser be entitled to the agent's certificate, we would further enquire, if the case be still the same where the first purchase was made prior to the location of the Indians, & before they had recieved the certificate, provided for in the same article, of their qualification to dispose of their lands? We should like also to be informed whether, when applications shall be made by purchasers to the agent for

1851½

his certificate of "a fair consideration" persons, not holders of Indian bonds or deeds, can require of the agent to recieve higher bids from them?

If the information here sought, or any part of it, is such as, for reasons not appearing to us, you shall not feel yourself at liberty to give, you will, we doubt not, at the same time that you withhold it, acquit us of improper intentions - but if, as we hope & believe is the case, it may be given consistently with the obligations & duties of your office, then its speedy communication will much oblige us

Respectfully &c.

F. T. Leak

W. Ayres

Alexr Merril

W R Cole

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18513

Free

Andrew Jackson Esqr
President United States
Washington
D. C.

Recd & answered
1st May 1835 — The
special instructions
had been given
to the agents under
the Pres. that they
would be strictly
carried into effect
and subject to [illegible]
as their guide.

Mr Jackson

Philadelphia, 16 april 1835.

IMPORTER OF
SUPERIOR ENGLISH
HOSIERY, CHILDREN'S RICHLY
EMBROIDERED ROBES, CAPS, &c.
Constantly on hand a variety of
Silks, Shawls, and Embroideries, of the
latest Paris style
Also, *A General Assortment of*
FAMILY MOURNING.

Bought OF **L. J. LEVY,**
Wholesale and Retail,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY DRY GOODS STORE,
140 CHESNUT ST.
Fourth door above the United States Bank.

1	Suit Clothing		$6.
7½	Rich Ecosais Painted Muslin	137½	10.31
2	Painted Lawn	125	2.50
2	Pink chintz	60	1.20
			$20.01

Rec.d Paym.t L J Levy
C Lotterburg

185.15

Montevallo April 17th 1835

Genl Andrew Jackson
Sir

This will be handed you by Col. Peter Martin of Tuscaloosa Alabama, a gentleman in every sense of the term, & one of your earliest and most devoted friends- Col. Martin is on his way to West Point Academy with a view to attend the examination of the Students of that Institution-

I know Sir that it is unnecessary to ask at your hands for my friend those kind attentions that you at all times so willingly bestow upon worth, & high moral integrity-

I have the honour to be with Sentiments of the most profound Respect & esteem
Your obt Servt
Sam W. Mardis

18516

18517

Genl Andrew Jackson

Col. R Martin Washington

Washington
April 17th 1835

18578

My dear Andrew,

18578

I recd your lett[illegible] your dear Sarah under cover [illegible] me, which I have inclosed to her - and now inclose you her letter to me recd this morning - my health is some what better to day altho my nose [illegible] quite sore, and my head also - still I hope I shall recover from it - tho it is quite painful and has for the present injured my eye sight.

18578

Mrs Donelson & Col Earle join in kind regards to you and believe me to be your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Jnr

18578

Andrew Jackson Esqr.
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tennessee

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

Sir,

My friend Major Foster of this place visits the City of Washington on business and I take great pleasure in introducing him to your acquaintance as a highly respectable member of the Harrisburgh bar and as one of our most estimable citizens

Any attentions you [illegible] may find it convenient to bestow on Major Foster will be gratefully received by him and confer an obligation on

Your Excellency's
H Servt.
Geo: Wolf

Harrisburgh April 18. 1835

18679

Letters introducing
Major Foster. Also
Gov. Wolf & others
to remain on
file - W. Dept. Wm.
Browne ~~[illegible]~~

The President of the U. S.
Washington City

The President

To John Coburn Dr.

1835		
Apl 16.	to 6 Macaroni 1.50 – 2 Currants 32 –	$ 1.82
– "	1" pepper 25 – 8 lb Starch 1.32 – Pidgeons 87 –	2.44
– "	1/2 Blue 75 – 1 Bbl. 20 Bus Oats 10.00 –	10.75
18.	1 Bus Meal 1.00 – 6 Pidgeons 75 –	1.75
		$16.76

Recd the above

for John Coburn Dr

1.85 11 – a

Washington 1835

Genl Jackson

1835	To Jno Walker Dr	
13 april.	Soup Beef . . .	$ 0.25
	10lb beef 80c 9lb Mutton 72.	1.52
	Liver 25c - 20lb Beef 1.25 . . .	1.50
14 „	31lb Beef 2.48 - Sweet breads 1.00.	3.48
15 „	30lb Veal 2.40 - 4lb Steak 32 . . -	2.72
	Sweet breads 50 - 21lb Lard 2.62	3.12
16 „	15 Beef 1.20 Sweet breads 75 .	1.95
	Mutton 80c (17) 12lb Ham 1.50	2.30
17 „	1 tongue 50c 20lb Beef 1.25 -	1.75
	14lb Beef 1.12. 12lb Mutton 96. .	2.08
18 „	Calfs feet 50. 14 Mutton 88. .	1.38
	lamb 1.50 - 44lb Bacon 4.40 . -	5.90
	60lb Beef 4.80 . Suet 30. ——	5.10
		$33.05

Recd Payt Jno Walker

18001

Genl. Jackson

$ 33.05

His Excellency A. Jackson Dr

To W. P. McKelden:

1835		
April 18th	To 76 Loaves of Bread @5 P.	$ 3.80
" "	To Crackers	50
		$ 4.30

Rec'd Payment W. P. McKelden

18521

Aide-de-Camp
de service
près du Roi

Palais des Tuileries, le 19th April 1835.

Dear Commodore,

Permit me to congratulate you on the happy result of the resolution of yesterday on the subject of the american claims.

I hope with you that now both nations will be restored, towards each other, to those kind feelings of friendship and sympathy which it is their common interest to cherish. I know your feelings and your elevated views; and I am fully persuaded that they agree with mine, as also with those of the enlightened part of both nations.

I am on duty near His Majesty; which circumstance prevents me from calling on you.

Your respectful and devoted old friend.

Bernard
Lt. Genl

To Commodore J. Elliott. U.S. Navy.

18632-3

Apr 20, 1835
1835

Dear Sir,

The enclosed Lines, were written.
& printed, at the time, & on the subject which their title imports,
I am sensible that they may be considered as late for the occasion
on which they were written, but coming from a poor Poet, at
the Age of more than Three Score years, I know that you will do
me the justice to believe that they were written, not in the servile
language of Adulation, but prompted by the genuine feelings of
of the heart, as a Sincere tribute of Respect to the man, for whose
inflexib[illegible]atriotism, & distinguished services, in the cause, and
for th[illegible] Interests of his Country, I have ever cherished the
highest Esteem, & Admiration. The Poem which I have
been persuaded by my friends to forward for your perusal,
I have lately retouched, and should it meet with a friendly
reception, I have only to add, that any token of your
approvance will ever be cherished by me, & my family in
grateful, [illegible] proud remembrance.

With Sentiments of high consideration & Respect,
I am, Dear Sir, your unknown friend, and,
Obednt Servant,

Henry Bliss.—

P.S. As I am acquainted with the Hon. John M. Niles, I meant
to have forwarded the enclosed, for his direction & conveyance,
while at Washington, but was too late, from ill health. H. B.

His Excellency, Andrew Jackson, Esq- President
of the U. States,

18526

185-27

Robebrook River, Con.
April 20th

~~25~~

To Gen. Andrew Jackson

Ex-President of the United States,

At the Hermitage,

Tenn.

Washington
April 21st. 1838

My dear Andrew,

I have not heard from our dear Sarah since her letter which I enclosed you but have no doubt but they all continue in good health, or Sarah would have advised me — I have recd. from Mr Hobbs a letter of the 7th postmarked Nashville 9th april last in which he says, among other matters, that he has been forwarned from changing the road from Sanders ferry along the line and they have produced an order of Court for it. There is no doubt there was once an order of court for a road but I think it was to Lebanon and if it was to Nashville the road was made from its present location. I wish you to notify all concerned that you will prefer a petition to the County Court of Davidson for a jury of view and survey of a road from Hills ferry to Nashville & Lebanon and from Sanders ferry to Lebanon and Nashville the ~~nighest~~ nearest and best routs

18528

and that the jury of view be taken from the north side of Cumberland river, and be accompanied by the county surveyor. Then each individual will have to submit to all the inconvenience that the convenience of the people require and our land will not be made the point thro which all the public roads are to pass, and go round half miles or miles of others for their own individual benefit. I want but equal justice with others, and wish you to say to all who have been clamorous because I wanted to run the road on the line between Major Donelson & me, we will have the roads run in all directions agreeable to law when none can complain — get Major A. J. Donelson to unite with you in this petition and it will relieve him from all public roads — and me

if more than 12 rods, then run the fence direct south from the mouth of the lane to the Lebanon road.

18579

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If more than 12 rods, then run the fence
[illegible] from the ferry the mouth of the Lane
Lebanon road -

from all but one and that
from Sanders ferry to Nashville
If the dividing line is not more
than 12 rod east of the mouth of
the Lane from Sanders ferry -
run your fence on the line
leaving a road along the fence
into the Lebanon road - If there
is complaint say at once I
am willing to petition court
for a survey & review of all these
roads on the nearest and best ground
but not to let others change the
course of the road at will, and
throw it on our land, and from
their own. I suppose you will
not be able to remain until
july, if so file your petition thro' some lawyer, for a Jury
and [illegible] with the
and have the order made & the review
of road & survey postponed until
your return home - I am now
determined to have all roads made
permanent, & good where they
run - for ~~the~~ temporary ones on us are not
only imperfect but in [illegible] the -
I fear from the weather

18579

we experience here, that Mr Hobbs has
run a great risque by planting
his cotton so early, as he writes me
he has planted the church field in
cotton and on the 13th would begin
to plant the balance, and that
he is scarce of seed- #should a frost
or blighting weather come after
it comes up, it will be fatal to
our crop- you ought to look out
in time for a supply to replant
as I have always done and requested
Mr Hobbs to have it done- Mr Hobbs
writes that corn is scarce and high
in the neighbourhood, that William
or Stockly has none to spare or long
fodder of any kind- the supperb
crop has not turned out so plen
tiful as anticipated- you must
have enough of your oats to feed our work
& blood horses until the oats come
in. My health is better, but still
feeble- write me my son often.
I am yr affectionate father
Andrew Jackson

we had snow inch deep on the morning of the 9th inst—

Apr 22- 1835

To His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of The United States

Application has been made for the removal of Col. Thomas Forster of Erie Penn.a from his office as Collector of the Port of Presque Isle; the undersigned a son of Col. Forsters asks permission to submit a few observations in relation to that subject for your consideration and that a due estimate may be placed on the remarks submitted the undersigned deems it proper to state that he resides at Harrisburg Penn.a a distance of three hundred miles from the Port of Presque Isle, consequently will not pretend to an intimate knowledge and acquaintance with either the facts involved in the case or the persons connected with them, with many if not with all the prominent actors he has been long and intimately acquainted. For his own character and the degree of credit which may be given to his statements as the undersigned is an entire stranger to your excellency, he begs leave to refer to the letters from Gov. Wolf and others which he had the hon to present two days since.

From the papers connected with this case which were politely submitted to the examination of the undersigned by the Sec. of the Treasury it appears that such as were then on file were submitted to the Hon. John Galbraith of Penn.a for his consideration and that Mr. Galbraith has made an arrangement of them and returned them accompanied with his observations referring to the documents as he had arranged and marked them, for the sake of order and convenience, the arrangement and remarks of the Hon. J. Galbraith will be referred to.

No. 1. Papers relating to the appointment of Deputy Collector &c. Mr. Galbraith remarks "The complaint in this matter, as I understand it is
"that Col. Forster had professed to consult these gentlemen as his
"friends, and induced them to believe that he would appoint one
"who should be generally recommended by them &c"

The controversy between Col. Forster and some of his former friends, seems to have originated in his nomination of a deputy, not the choice of those gentlemen and his refusal to withdraw that nomination and make another at their requisition. The reasons for the nomination made are fully set forth in a letter from the Collector to the Secretary of the Treasury dated 5th Sept. 1834, and to be found in this package, whether these reasons are or ought to be sufficient is not for the undersigned to judge but Mr. Galbraith understands the complaint in this respect to be founded on the duplicity of the Collector, for this opinion he certainly has no warrant

18531

in the papers submitted to him, and had he examined the matter with that candour and fairness that a gentleman in his situation ought to have done he could not have failed to discover from the papers in this package and their several dates, that the nomination of deputy was made immediately on the removal of the former one, and communicated to the friends of Mr Harvey the day following that on which the meeting of that gentlemans friends was held; the letter of the committee to the Hon. L. Woodbury dated 27 Augt 1834 setting forth their complaint against Col. Forster in this respect, contains no such allegation of deception and breach of faith as understood by Mr Galbraith.

The Hon. Mr Galbraith here, as in every instance throughout his investigation of this matter, when he conceives it necessary, vouches for the character of those who appear as the opponents of the Collector, the undersigned will take this opportunity to say once for all, that he has no disposition to deny this advantage to any one upon whom Mr Galbraith has thought proper to bestow it. That gentleman resides nearly Seventy Miles from Erie, yet his opportunities for forming an accurate judgment in this respect may be better than they appear to be— At the same time the undersigned claims for Col. Forster, a character for integrity honor and truth equal to that of any man in Pennsylvania; he has lived a long life time and is very extensively known in his native State, and until the undersigned was surprised and pained to find it in these proceedings, did he suppose that there was a single individual acquainted with him who held a different opinion—

No 2. & 3. Letters in relation to the alledged abuse of Smith Jackson, by the Collector in his office, in September 1834—

The remarks of Mr Galbraith on the subject embraced in the papers of these packages are long and some of them entirely foreign to the merits of the charge, and if followed and dwelt upon would be requiring more time and attention than the undersigned could hope would be bestowed on his observations;— Mr Galbraith vouches for the honorable character of the gentlemen who make this charge without adverting to the fact that no one of them except Smith Jackson himself ever pretended to have any knowledge of the matter personally— And it would now appear from the testimony of persons present at the time, and filed since Mr Galbraiths examination, that the charge made by these gentlemen is not true— Col. Forster in his letter of Oct. 6. 1834 to the Secretary names the persons who were present in his office at the time Smith Jackson was there; and Mr Galbraith takes occasion to remark that it was strange Col. Forster did not procure their statements to disprove the charge; surely if Mr Galbraith had been investigating the matter with perfect coolness and candor it would have occurred to him, that the testimony of these persons was as open to the gentleman making the charge as to Col. F. and that it was incumbent on them to prove the fact when the evidence of it was accessible— This charge of outrageous and abusive conduct in his office, is of a very grave and serious nature, and if true should be sufficient reason to remove any man from office— In this particular case it is distinguished from all other charges and imputations made against this officer, in that it refers to time, place and circumstances, and has a tangible quality— it is hoped that the evidence before referred to will be deemed amply sufficient for its refutation—

No. 4. Statement of the Masters and owners of Steam Boats & Vessels &c.

The remarks of the Hon. Mr. Galbraith in relation to the documents in this package shew conclusively what a small portion of justice would be dealt to the Collector at Erie if it came through his hands— One of the charges against Col. Forster is that he is petulant and abusive to persons who call upon him to transact business in his official capacity— No specification is made, no time, no circumstance, no person given— the Collector to meet this general charge offers the evidence of the description of persons with whom official business is transacted— the gentleman objects that he is not acquainted with the persons signing as Masters and Captains except one and he is the captain of a scow. Surely the Hon. Mr Galbraith could not for a moment doubt the verity of these documents, he refers to a source for information which if the matter is deemed important, will no doubt be resorted to. The next suggestion against this testimony is that the names of several of forwarding merchants may be found on the "panic" and "executive usurpation" memorials

[illegible] from the places in which they reside— presuming the fact to be as stated the justice of imputing any fault to Col. Forster, for the political sins of those he may call upon as witnesses in relation to his official conduct is not so easily understood, they were the persons with whom he transacted his official business— it is objected that at all events they constitute but a small portion of the persons transacting business at Erie this may be correct, as the names submitted must have been procured at a season when but comparatively but few persons of the description [illegible] within reach, but certainly the number ought to suffice as evincing the reverse, when no one is found to say that he knows of a case of official misconduct in this respect— Mr. Galbraith [illegible] [illegible] that Captain Dobbins commander of the Revenue Cutter, [illegible] known as a personal friend of Col. Forster, has not signed the memori such is certainly the fact, nor will the undersigned attempt to accou it, but if the signatures of the officers of the revenue cutter are of it may be here observed that the names of Lieut. Gonner and Ettinger thus far are attached to one of the memorials in favour of Col. Forster and it may be further remarked that since the arrival of the unders at Washington he received a letter from Col. Forster dated April 1835 in which he states that he had transmitted certain documents to the President among which were letters from the officers of the Revenue Cutter the papers referred to are not among those found in the Secretary's office and it is hoped if they can be found they will be referred to.

No. 5. & 6. Proceedings of a Public meeting of the 5th Nov. 1834 and letter of Col. Forster of 26 Nov. 1834 in relation to the meeting.

Mr Galbraith it seems was present at the meeting and gives his testimony to the fact of such a meeting being held, and then expresses his astonishment that Col. Forster should doubt that such a meeting was held. There can be no doubt now of the fact, the explanation is this; that Col. Forster received a letter from the Hon. L. Woodbury inclosing a copy of what purported to be the proceedings of that meeting in which was found a resolution requiring the removal of Thomas Forster from his Office of Collector and of Joseph D. Selden agent for public works. On reference to the Democratic newspaper of the day it was ascertained that the proceedings of the meeting of Nov. 5. 1834 were published omitting the resolution referred to, and on further reference to the call for the meeting in the same paper it was found that no allusion was made to either of these officers, hence it was that Col. Forster in his answer to the Secretary of the 26. Nov. 1834 doubted that such a meeting for the purposes particularly referred to was held. Why the proceedings certified to the Secretary of the Treasury and those published to the world are not the same Mr Galbraith professes himself unable to account for, if he was present at this meeting as he says he was he ought to be able to state the reasons if any order was really taken at that meeting in relation to this resolution. There was a second meeting held on the 16 Dec. 1834 for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the 4th of March Convention at Harrisburg, and transaction of such other political business as may properly come before them. The proceedings of this meeting and the letter of Col. Forster in relation to it are the subjects of the remarks of Mr Galbraith under the figures 7 & 8. and may be referred to in connection with the former as they are of the same nature. In the calls for neither was the subject of the removal of Col. Forster & Mr Selden alluded to, such resolutions appear now to have been offered & passed.

but in neither case were the resolutions published in the democratic newspapers with the proceedings [illegible] in both cases the proceedings including these resolutions were duly certified and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury under the proper signatures of the presiding officers, in the latter instance trouble had been taken to print them as if the proceedings had been published in that form. That the proceedings transmitted to the Secretary may be found to be different in the matter alluded to from the publication to the world the undersigned has placed in the same package No 7 a copy of the [illegible] Observer of the 19th Decr 1834. Here it is certainly important and pertinent to enquire why the gentlemen who conducted the proceedings at these meetings, should think it necessary to withhold proceedings from the knowledge of the democratic party generally, which they were carrying on in their name, if they had been conscious that that party or a majority of it approved of them. Mr Galbraith does not, nor from any thing which appears from the papers examined does any one attempt to explain, what certainly must appear to be unfair dealing to say the least of it. Mr Galbraith continues to vouch for the character and respectability of those immediately concerned, which is very well, for certainly no person, judging from the facts alone could come to such conclusion — Mr Galbraith in his remarks on the letter of Col. Foster of the 26 Novr 1834 in package No 6 says "there appears then a contradiction apparent on the face of this letter" this is in allusion to the assertion of Col. Foster that he knew nothing of the meeting until the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury connected with another part of his letter in which [illegible] refers to the memorials and that he had been induced to withdraw them from circulation on the assurance of Mr Barnett that no further steps would be taken to procure his removal. If Mr Galbraith had looked carefully at both sides of the controversy submitted to him, he could have seen that the difficulty between Col. Foster and certain gentlemen of his neighbourhood [illegible] in September doubtless the memorials referred to were put into circulation as a preparatory measure shortly after that difficulty arose; and on the representation of Mr Barnett withdrawn. On the receipt of the proceedings of the meeting through the Treasury department, it was observed that Mr Barnett was an active member of that meeting, hence it is that Col. Foster on the 2d Decr 1834 uses the expression that he had been induced to withdraw his memorials on representations previously made [illegible] them from the proceedings [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] member of the meeting [illegible]

[illegible]

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there does not appear any contradiction but on the contrary when thus understood is altogether consistent. Mr Galbraith goes on to say that he does not believe the assertions of Col. Forster; it is certainly the first time that the undersigned has known the veracity of Col Forster to be questioned, but the present is not an occasion when he can suffer himself to make any remark upon the assertion of Mr Galbraith other than that it sufficiently betrays the [illegible] spirit in which his remarks upon this case were made—

No. 9. 10 & 11 Memorials and petitions in favour of Col. Forster, purporting to be signed by merchants, ship owners and citizens generally and some of them by citizens of Erie County and members of the Democratic party

Memorials and remonstrances signed by upwards of 1000 names purporting to be citizens of Erie County and members of the democratic party, and citizens of Erie County generally, merchants &c and contained in the packages numbered 9. 10 & 11 were submitted to the examination of Mr Galbraith who denies the character designating the several classes of petitioners, and pronounces the whole to be a gross imposition whether practised by the signers or the collector himself— The undersigned could not have supposed that investigations of the nature adopted by Mr Galbraith could have entered into the question of the removal of a public officer, nor is he at all qualified to combat or disprove the assertions made to any great extent; the undersigned formerly resided in the town of Erie and has frequently visited that place since his residence has been elsewhere and can state that to these papers are signed very many of the old most respectable and substantial citizens of Erie County many of them known to the undersigned as democrats and friends of the present administration of the general government, some of them it is believed belong to a different party, as to the character either political or moral of perhaps a majority of the signers the undersigned has no knowledge and pretends to none, and must leave the question as it stands he cannot however refrain from expressing his belief that Mr Galbraith's remarks are not founded on his own personal knowledge, when it is remembered that he lives two days journey from the town of Erie— and when he recognizes the names of boys and persons connected with [illegible] in 1832 and found but the name of one person on the list of masters of Steamboats &c with whom he was acquainted, when to the certain knowledge of the undersigned there are at least names of persons on that list who have families residing in the town of Erie and reside there themselves ~~[illegible]~~ during the winter season but one other remark on this subject and it shall be passed: Mr Galbraith says in reference to what he has chosen to term a gross imposition" that he cannot say whether it was practised by the signers to the memorials or by the Collector himself" if there exists any imposition which is neither admitted or credited, Mr Galbraith from his knowledge of the uniform and well established character of Col. Forster for integrity and honor must have been conscious that it was great injustice to him to state his participation in the fraud as a matter of doubt –

No. 12. Handbills and letters of 1816 & 1817. and letter of John Vincent and others to the Hon. Levi Woodbury dated 4. Feb. 1835.

The application of the papers of 1816.17 are not distinctly understood by the undersigned and are therefore passed without remark – The letter to the Hon. L. Woodbury referred to is signed by the President and one of the associate Judges of the court of Com. Pleas, by members of the Erie County bar, by R. S. Reed who is at the head of the mercantile business in that District of Country, and by several other gentlemen of high character and respectability. Mr Galbraith admits their respectable characters but objects to their politicks – with three or four exceptions it is believed by the undersigned that these gentlemen belong to the political party designated by Mr Galbraith, what then, is their testimony for that reason to be rejected? They certify that he has always sustained the reputation of a vigilent, capable honest and faithful public officer that his uniform standing in society had always been of the first respectability, and that they have always understood and believe him to be a firm friend of Genl Jackson and his administration". Now can it be seriously doubted that if Col. Forster political principles and partialities accorded with those of the majority of the gentlemen who signed the letter, they would be ignorant of the fact, or can it be believed if conusant of the fact that gentlemen of their rank Character, and stations in society would deliberately state that which they knew to be false – Mr Galbraith does not believe it or venture to question their veracity – as a testimonial of the integrity of the character of Col. Forster, and to protect that character from the insinuations of his enemies it is hoped this letter will be favorably received and considered, if disregarded for every other purpose.

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No. 13 & 14 – Letters

On the 31st Decr 1832 it appears that John Cochran, Wilson Smith, P. S. V. Hamot and Edwin J. Kelso, with ten other gentlemen, all members of the Democratic party addressed a letter to your excellency in which they state that they had been long acquainted with Col. Forster, and feel pleasure in warmly recommending him as a gentleman, a patriotic citizen and friend to the administration & to the and requesting his continuance in office – the four gentlemen above named now seek to lessen the effect which their former letter is calculated to have by alleging that they were deceived – deceived they could not have been, they had all of them been intimately acquainted with Col. for at least 25 years – his character as a gentleman they knew, his character as a patriotic citizen they knew, his capability as an officer they had every opportunity to know – Col. Forster had then been an officer for four years under the present administration and whether he was a friend to the administration was also known to these gentlemen – they declared their entire confidence in all these qualifications – they say in 1832 that Col. Forster is every way worthy of continued and extensive confidence – they now say they took him upon trial. These gentlemen were not averse to some misrepresentation in 1832 & are so now – Mr Hamot, Mr Kelso and a son of Mr John Cochran are the gentlemen who commenced the war upon Col. Forster and who have been the chief actors in its prosecution – It may be here remarked that all the other signers to the letter of 1832 except James Maurice are yet living in Erie and would be equally willing to expose the deception of Col. Forster if any such deception was believed.

Nos 15 & 16 – The undersigned does not find any package marked 15 among the papers entrusted to his custody – No 16 contains letters from committees of vigilance of 17 townships of Erie county – Mr Galbraith accounts for these committees by a detailed statement of the mode of organizing the Democratic party in the several counties of Penna. this is the practice in that portion of Penna. in which the undersigned resides, but it is an almost invariable practice throughout the State to place from 10 to 20 names on the Committee for each township, that a different practice does not prevail in Erie County is not asserted, but it is observed that in many of these cases the paper is signed but by two or three names and in none by more than four, whether these constitute even a majority of the committee may be doubted, such as they are they have evidently been prepared and signed suddenly, without the knowledge of Col. Forster, as they are –

nearly all of the same date and many of them in the same handwriting in these letters without an exception the removal of Col. Forster is connected with that of Mr Selden the then superintendant of public works - Mr Selden was almost an entire stranger in Erie County and in no way connected with the interests and feelings of its citizens, how far that circumstance might have procured these letters, and influenced the signers is not known These letters all recommend Mr Harnett & Mr Harvey as the successors of Mr Selden & Col. Forster and finally uncovers the spring which has moved Mr. Harnet, from the commencement of his opposition to Col. Forster - The uniform recommendation of those gentlemen nearly all occurring in the numerous township of the County on the same day, affords some grounds to doubt whether these letters are not the result of management

No. 17. . The deposition of E. N. Hulbert -

One of the charges against the Collector at Erie is that he is concerned in the receiving and forwarding business at Erie, and has been concerned in that business for several years - this fact is set forth in all the petitions for the removal of Col. Forster, and seems to receive the sanction of the signers as well as the other charges No evidence has it is believed been offered to support a charge certainly susceptible of easy and direct proof if true - The deposition of Mr. Hulbert seems to go to disprove the charge as fully and fairly as a negative can be proved - And yet Mr. Galbraith cannot see any thing in this deposition amounting to a very strong negation of the position - both the deposition and Mr. Galbraith's remark on it speak for themselves -

The undersigned has thus reviewed the various documents connected with this case in connection with the remarks of Mr Galbraith, as fully as the short time permitted to remain in Washington, enabled him to do No additional observations will be obtruded upon the time and attention of The President further than to express the hope that he may not find upon an examination of all the facts and circumstances of the case any sufficient cause for the removal of an old and it is confidently believed a competent and faithful officer - One who has arrived at the age of 73 years with a character, until this attack has been made upon it, without blemish or suspicion, and who unfortunately at his advanced age is in a great measure dependent on his office for support - Had any thing like official misconduct, or incapacity to discharge the duties of

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his station been shewn his continuance would not be asked for, but certainly such evidence cannot be found in this case – the officer is charged with entertaining political principles at variance with those liberal and enlightened views and republican doctrines which have distinguished your excellency's administration, this has been contradicted by the officer himself by respectable men of his acquaintance of all parties to which the undersigned most respectfully adds his own contradiction – The undersigned has not heretofore had the honor to be known to your excellency either personally or by reputation he will therefore beg leave to refer to the several letters recently delivered, upon the credit of which he feels authorised to say that he was among the very first of your friends in Harrisburg Pen. that he has uniformly adhered to your interests and the principles of your administration from that day to the present; that such has been the course of nearly all of Col. Forster's extensive connections in Penn. if that officer entertains different political principles he has communicated them to his enemies only, his friends, his family his sons know nothing of them –

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Obed.t Serv.t &c
Jno. M. Forster

Washington, April 22d 1835

April the 22d 1835

Gen A. Jackson ——— ——— Dr

To . S. C. Davison

the 23d To Sweeping 8 Story's 2 flue's & Cleaning of Jack - $. 1. 00cts
and 24th to - do - 2 - do - 1. flue - 20cts ——— 20cts
to - do - 2 - do - 1. flue - 20cts ——— 20cts

1. 40cts

Recd payment in full S. C. Davison

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Gen H Jackson 11 — 10 —

B 1st P 249

G. C. Davison Sweeper

J Boulanger

U.S. Frigate Constitution
Off Havre. France
April 23 1835

Dear General

Returning again to my Ship, the mind is relieved from the many matters which will naturally press upon it, in so populous a City as Paris. I have looked over again your kind letter of the 19th, and I wish I could say with you, that there was an end to all controversies between the two countries. Could this Bill of Indemnity have passed, without its exceptionable conditions, such a result would have been a matter of mutual congratulation, after a controversy of more than a Quarter of a Century.

You are aware, General, how difficult it is to make an explanation of a matter supposed to be already sufficiently understood through the Resident Minister.

You are also aware, General, that the President of the U.S. can only offer an explanation of his acts & measures, before our own Congress after a regular Impeachment. Were the contrary the case, you at once see how much he must be curtailed in that expression of thought, which the Representative of a Free people, should exercise – that having attained nearly the seventieth year of his age, all of which has been of honourable life; having to enjoy, but for two years, the highest office within the gift of a nation singularly distinguished in civil & political advantages. & who in all human probability will not survive many more. Such an individual would not suffer his name to be tarnished with dishonour. Thus you see at once that the passage of the Bill is and must remain a dead letter, unless its condition is withdrawn. The two nations should never lose sight of the bond of union which has existed between them. When the U.S. was a distressed family of two or three millions, France stepped forth with assistance. We are now a happy family of 13 millions in full prosperity; an example of pure republicanism. One nation holding a proud & enviable position in the Hemisphere of the West; the other, powerful in the East from the peculiar felicity of her situation – renowned in arts and arms. United they may bid defiance to the rest of the world.

Although I have to regret that the relative position of the two countries in the present junction of Affairs, forbade that exchange of official intercourse, which otherwise would have existed. Yet I trust that the time is not far distant when we shall congratulate each other in the Spirit of National Comity and good fellowship.

Please accept the assurance of my highest regard, which you will do me the favour to extend towards the members of your family, and believe me

Dear General
Your Old Friend

J. D. Elliott.

General Simon Bernard
Peer of France &c &c
Aid-de-Camp to
the King &c

U. S. Frigate Constitution
Off Havre
April 23^d 1835

Dear Sir,

It may not be trespassing too much on your time, to inform you that to-day I reached the Constitution from Paris, and shall proceed to Cowes for the purpose of taking a supply of water on board. At the expiration of four or five days hence I shall return to Havre for the purpose of receiving Mr Livingston & family, including Mrs Barton.

I had many interesting conversations with General Bernard while in Paris, who seems much interested in the fate of the Indemnity Bill. I saw him just on the eve of departure, and he assures me that the first instalment of the claim of the U. S. will be duly paid - that the King means to Veto the accompanying clause, as uncalled and not embraced within his right.

Ministers were taken by surprise - They feared that they could not carry the Bill, while the Opposition knew they could - introduced the clause to prevent the consummation of a desired end continue an annoyance to the King's party. And as Gen Bernard is a member of the House of Peers, I doubt not but it will be sent back with exceptions.

Bernard says to me that it is for the King's interest to carry the Treaty in effect. In future negociations others may doubt his strength and sincerity; so that I really believe, that matters will yet present, to prevent a resort to force.

I know of no one better calculated for the Court of France than that good patriot Poinsett, whose manners, habits and early education, together with his private means so well qualify him for the Court of Louis Phillipe. In the event of his appoint^t, it would afford me great pleasure to take him to Paris. Mr Livingston has had much to contend with, and I came upon him so much by surprise, that it seemed a ministering angel was at hand; and Madame assures me that she shall not feel entirely safe until she is on board the Constitution which I hope will be in five days.

An examination of the accompanying letters between Gen Bernard and myself may perhaps give you some light as to the result of our frequent conversations. The newspaper contain the vote - the Two marked were in favour of the Bill, but were in the Opposition

Genl Bernard charged me to present him to you. He appears warmly in favour of our Country

I am Dear Sir
Very truly
Yrs
J D Elliott

Gen. Andrew Jackson
Prest of U. S.

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april 23rd 1835

At a meeting of the friends of Freedom and their Country held at Chambers', late McDermott's Sixth ward Hotel, in the 6th ward of the City of NewYork. on wednesday evening the 11th of March 1835- George Mills was called to the Chair and John R. Rhinelander and James Westervelt were appointed Secretaries the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Senate of the United States, by their refusal of an appropriation to place the Country in a State of defence against a nation which has first robbed us, then insulted, and now seems ready to go to war with us, for no other reason than our having demanded and insisted upon justice at her hands, have offered an indignity to the people of the United States disgraceful to themselves as a

legislative body, dishonourable in point of
patriotism, and well calculated to exite
the indignation and animadversion
of every friend of freedom and our
Republican Institutions-

And whereas- The People have at
all times the right, and it is their bounden
duty to aſsert their privileges and maintain the honour of the Country-

Be it Resolved- That our Country must
and shall be defended at all hazards-

Resolved- That we and our aſsociates will
now open a Roll and form ourselves into
a Volunteer Battalion of Citizen Soldiers,
to be denominated "The Sixth Ward National Guards of the City of New York"
to be organized under the Command of
One Major, one adjutant, four Captains,
and a suitable number of Subaltern
officers, all of our own choice- that
our Motto shall be "Dulce et decorum est pro

patria mori" — That we tender our services to the President of the United States, to defend our Country, in manning the forts of our harbour or otherwise, should a foreign foe appear on our coast, and that we will hold ourselves ready at a minute's warning to obey the commands of our venerated Chief, who has most emphatically "*grown grey* in the service of his Country—

Resolved — That, animated by the remembrance of the gallant deeds and manly bearing of the self devoted Patriots of the Revolution and the Last War, we will emulate their example, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor, in defending and preserving the noble inheritance of rational liberty sealed with their blood and transmitted to us as a sacred trust—

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Democratic Newspapers of this City, in the Albany Argus, and in the Globe at Washington, and that a Copy thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, as soon as the Corps shall be full and organized.

George Mills
Chairman

John R. Rhinelander
James Westervelt
Secretaries

april 23d 1835

To His Excellency Andrew Jackson,
President of the United States.

Sir, I have the honour herewith to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens in the 6th ward of the City of New York, agreeable to their direction, together with a copy of the Roll and a Roster of the Officers of the Sixth Ward National Guards, who have been organized by His Excellency William L. Marcy Governor of the State of New York, as a separate Battalion of Infantry, to be denominated the "Sixth Ward National Guards in the City of New York" — And in pursuance of the object of the association, and in behalf of the Corps which I now have the honour to command Tender to you the services of this Band of Citizen Soldiers, to defend

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their Country in case of need, and solicit a prominent station in the ranks of danger.—

The circumstances which have led to this association are referred to in the accompanying preamble and resolutions, and they are too well known to the country to require a recital.—

Allow me to say Sir, that we felt that our Country had been shamefully abandoned, in an hour of danger, by a branch of our National Legislature who had been deputed by the People as the Constitutional co-guardians of their rights—

And that that abandonment should have occurred contrary to the known wishes of the People, for whose benefit alone this Government was instituted, and at a time when the best energies of every patriot were called on to assert our rights and maintain our national honour, is the more to be regretted—

At such times and under such circumstances it well becomes the people to rally around the Standard of their liberties. and it is not less fortunate for them than it is honourable for our worthy President, that they have a commander in chief whose firmness, whose Patriotism and devotion to those Republican principles in which the great body of the People are deeply interested, are a sure guarantee that not only "our Union must and shall be preserved"- but that our country must and shall be defended at all hazards.

With such feelings have we associated, and should our Country call, it will be our glory to stand forth, a little Band as we are, in defence of those principles for which our fathers fought and bled, and which have been so nobly maintained by our present Commander in Chief –

Permit me Sir, to assure you of the personal respect and esteem of every member of the Corps, and their earnest desire that your days may be happily prolonged for the good of our Common Country –

And with sentiments of
the highest consideration and
regard I remain yours very
obed^t Servant

Rodney S. Church
Major Commanding 6th
ward National Guards
N. York

New York April 23^d 1835.

Resolutions
&c.

April 23rd/1835

Hon Secretary of the Treasury.

Sir, As Major Forster is a stranger to you, and you cannot, therefore, be supposed to know what degree of credit to attach to any statement he may make, touching his present business with this Department, I beg leave, very respectfully to say, that I have known him for many years — that as a lawyer of 30 years standing at the Harrisburg Bar, he sustains a high reputation; — that his character for integrity and moral worth is unquestionable, and as some evidence of this, he has held, at different times, offices of honor and trust, the gift of the people, and of the Governor of Penna: and that he now is, and has been, for several years, the President of the Branch of the Bank of Pennsylvania, located at Harrisburg.

Politically, (if it be proper to say any thing of his politics here) he is and has always been a decided and unwavering democrat — as One of the earliest of General Jackson's friends, he ably advocated his election in 1824, 1828 & in 1832, and has sustained his administration throughout, with firmness and ability ever since.

I am, Sir, with great respect
your most obedient Servt
Cyrus S. Jacobs

April 23rd 1835.

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Washgn Apl 23d 1836
Cyrus L Jacobs
testimonial in favor of John
M. Foster Esq

Hon Levi Woodbury
Sec. Treasury

Polite
Col. Fost
Jackson
M

Ap. 27-36 - Robinson

Mar 11 to Apr 23
April 2 1835

Roll:

"Dulce et decorum es pro patria mori."

We the undersigned do hereby voluntarily enrol ourselves as members of the Volunteer Battallion of Citizen Soldiers to be denominated "the 6th Ward National Guards in the City of New York" agreeable to the preamble and resolutions of a meeting held in said ward on the 1st instant a copy of which is hereto annexed and we pledge ourselves to abide by the principles asserted therein and obey the commands of such officers as may be appointed to said corps. New York March 11th 1835.

Rodney S. Church
Joseph T. Stanton
A. M. Smith
William A. Wisdom
Martin Waters
Patrick McLaughlin
John G. Parise

George Miles
E. Morrill
John Losier
John McMahon
Wm Keyser
Peter McLaughlin
Wm Denman
Luke Gillen

Chas S. McGuire
James Neary
Robert Murtagh
Robert Robert
Jacob Burdett
Joseph Keiler
C. H. Steinkle
Bernard Foley
P. Mangan
Jeremiah McMenomy
Thomas Trinity
Bernard McMullin
Thos. McDermott
Lawrence Millin
James Hamilton
M. McMahon.
Bernard McDermott
John Ahearn
Owen Coungen
John R. Rhinelander

Jas. Westervelt
Henry McCadden
Thos. J. McCarty
Joseph Daly
Abm. Le Roy
Jas. J. Johnson
Bernard Chrystall
Peter Laughlin
John McMahon
Daniel Kelley
John Mullay
Edw. Logue
H. Mullany
John Martine
Peter Whalan
Wm. Costello
Francis E. Powers
Edw. McGowan
Thos. Mullett

Geo. Moore
Morgan McMahon
Michael Monahan
John McDermott
Wm Corry
Wm O'Neil
William Elder
John McGrath
James Healy
Thos A. Brady
Wm Jas Gourlay
Thos G. Brady
Daniel McGrath
Stephen McEvoy
Claiborne Ferris
Walter Skidmore
Daniel Gillmartin
John L. Dillon
Luke J. Dillon
Wm McElroy

Theophl Dillon
Jas R. Dillon
Bartholomew McGowan
John Gilmartin
Michl R. Walsh
Saml Chambers
John McDermott
Dudley McDermott
John Aquin Walsh
Allen Miller
Felix O'Neil
Andw Jackson O'Neil
Felix A. O'Neil
Martin Gilmartin
M. Waters
Thos Gilfeather
John Tweedy
Dominick O'Connor
Saml Commins
John C. McGrath
Danl O'Connell McGrath

Thos. McElroy
Alx. Bennel Jr.
Jas. Murray
John Taylor
Geo. M. Merrill
J. Wm. Nealsmith
John Morrison
Thos. Madigan
Peter Clancy
Patrick McKenna
Wm. Owens
Mich Brady
Henry Samuels
Geo. W. Crane
Geo. B. Wooldridge
Stewart J. Smith
John Malone
Henry Allen
Edward Doherty
Thos. Stephens

John Farrell
Fred. K. Lasher
Philip Doyle
P. Deane
William L. Bush
Nicholas Spear
Joseph Lewis
James Callahan
John Callahan
C. N. Yeoman
Hugh Reilly
James Ferris
William Duncan
Patk Joyce
John Larkin
Martin Norton
Wm. McDonald
James Mangan
John Donnelly
Thomas Byrne
Owen Feeney

Geo. H. Bearns
Patrick Carroll
Mich. Hart
Enis Gherity
Patrick Burns
James McCarty
Roger Waters
Peter O'Connor
Wm McDonald
James McNeil
Henry McLaughlin
James McLaughlin
John O'Connell
John Byrne
Henry Lieberman
M. McMahon
Timy Fogary
Edward Conway
Michl McDermott
John Beggan
Patrick McManus

Charles M. Bradshaw
Nicholas Ed. Fletcher
C. B. Albertis
Michael McManus
Henry Byron
Patrick Muldoon
Patrick Laughlin
John Farril
Edward Boyle
Edwin R. Harper
Henry A. Cooper
George Rodgers
John T. Boyd
Robert Blaney
James Low
Matthew Wallace
John Reddy
Charles Turner
Patrick Conely
William Wilson
Patrick Fox
John Smith
James Caroll

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Matthew McGowan
Charles Martin
Jeremiah Gerry
John Hart
Wm Haney
Edward McKain
Chas. Caſsidy
P. McManus
Wm Devany
Francis R. Burdett
Andrew Bordin
James Harrison
John Noonan
James T. Brady

Thos. Castelo
Edward Gallagher
Terrence Boyce
James Haley
Bernard O'Rourk
Martin Gillin
Patrick Gerrity
James Fox
Michael Murray
Wm Jennings
Michl. FitzPatrick
Patrick Byrne
John Barrett
John G. Milledoler
Patrick Ellis

I do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true Copy of the Original Roll of the Separate Battalion of Sixth Ward National Guards in the City of New york, now in my possession —

New york April 23d 1835.

Rodney S. Church
Major
Commanding &c

Roster of Officers in the Separate Battalion of Sixth ward National Guards in the City of New York, organised by His Excellency William L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New York March 28th 1835. —

Rodney S. Church — Major
James Ferris — Adjutant
James T. Brady — Pay Master
Felix O'neil — Quarter Master
John L. Milledoler — Surgeon's Mate
Richard Varick Dey — Chaplain

Capt. William A. Wisdom — 1st Company
Lieut. George W. Crane — "
Ensign, Henry McCadden — "
Capt. Claiborne Ferris — 2nd Company
Lieut. Walter Skidmore — "
Ensign Edward Logue — "

Capt. John L. Dillon - 3d Company
Lieut. John McGrath - "
Ensign Jacob Burdett - "
Capt. John McDermott - 4th Company
Lieut. Thomas S. McCarty - "
Ensign Hugh Mullany - "

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Roster of officers in the Sixth ward National Guards commanded by me - Rodney G. Church
Major &c

New York April 23d. 1815.

Washington
April 23rd 1835

My son,

I have the pleasure to enclose you a letter which I received this morning from your dear Sarah, from which you will find that they are in good health & our dear little Rachel improving. I am looking daily to hear from you - having recd Mr Hobbs letter of the 7th informing me that he had planted the church field in cotton, and that on the 13th he would commence the hollows & that he was scarce of seed. I have felt great solicitude about our cotton crop, from the very cold weather here it was frost this morning. I trust in a kind providence that he will give us a good season hence forward and

18332

that our cotton may not be destroyed by Frost- but this will be done- Let me hear from you often.

The inflamation in my nose has subsided, but has left my head in bad condition- but I hope that the weather will soon change so that I can take exercise which I hope will relieve me- I have been very lonesome since Sarah left us, will get her to return as soon as her sister is over her confinement-

I send you some newspapers from which you will see that the democracy of the country is triumphant every where- Connecticut & Rhode Island has carried every thing, and Virginia will triumph over the whigs & piebald opposition The opposition expected by the use of judge Whites name

to succeed - it would not do, the people
are wide awake and too intelligent
=ent to be thus deceived - I never
pitied a man more than I do
Judge White - deluded by the
opposition into an attitude
that common sense said that
he must be destroyed - held up
in the attitude of sacraficing
his principles & party, for office
was sure to destroy any one -
I regret it exceedingly - but he
is politically destroyed - no part
will now repose confi
in him, and Mr Bell & a
who placed him in the
will soon be depreciated
the Hartford conven
the north, & the nullies
South. write me often
me to all our connections, we
all unite in kind regards to you
& believe me your affectionate
father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson jnr
18633

Answered
May 7th 1845

A. Jackson Esqr Junr
Hermitage
Davidson Cy
Tennessee

Mr Jackson Bt of M Rice

2 lb Small cheese 1511

Recd pay Martin Rice

April 23d 1835

18387

Coshocton, O. April 24th 1835.

His Excellency

Andrew Jackson:

The undersigned, your personal and political friends, take pleasure in saying, that in their opinion the Democratic party in Ohio would be highly pleased, by your calling their respected fellow Citizen, Wyllys Silliman Esq. to any station your judgment might dictate.

Mr. Silliman is extensively acquainted in Ohio — and no man stands deservedly higher in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. His talents are of the first order — and his discerning judgment and courteous manners, rank him amongst the foremost of our men.

Very Respectfully
your Obt. Servts

Jos. W. Burns

Wm. K. Johnson
W. G. Williams
James Ravenscraft Jr.
Jas. Mathews
John Crowley

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18556

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Washington City

(Copy) Washn. April 24 1835

My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 11th Inst. came to
hand in due course of mail – but indisposition, from
which I am recovering, and with the press of public business ~~[illegible]~~ –
has prevented me from acknowledging it ~~[illegible]~~
I have read with attention your letter and duly prize
and to be informed
& appreciate the principles you avow – "that it is not
those principles you most justly remark the party, who of that
so important to the great Republican party, as to define
party ~~[illegible]~~ we ~~[illegible]~~ elevate to the presidency, It is certain
the opposition of making him for us" – must give
that whichever party makes the President, magistrate in
direction to his administration. No chief can
this country can become a dictator. No one can conduct
the Govt. without support – and the head of it must rely
for support on the party by whose suffrages he is elected
or he must betray the ~~[illegible]~~ expectations of those who invest him
[illegible] – to obtain support from their adversaries –
with the power should not be [illegible]
upon doctrine", then that the opposition
the Republicans to make a President
~~[illegible]~~ allowed ~~[illegible]~~ by the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] ~~in honor~~, as well as patriotism
~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ – them, your guide & the
~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] Patriot for I
with the truth [illegible] I wish you success and as many
[illegible] good year and [illegible]
heart [illegible] appearance of my
~~[illegible]~~ You tell me that every Judge White's"
administration is strongly in favor of [illegible]

1835?

This is what I expected. The opponents of popular rights have been invited by the Meetings nominating him to unite in his support to ~~[illegible]~~ "destroy the landmarks of party" This suits precisely the ~~opposition~~ views of the ever vigilant enemies of the cause of Republicanism — Their great object now is to divide the Republican party & bring the election of President & vice president into ~~the House of Reps~~ Congress — there wielding the power of the Bank, the opposition are sure to succeed — whoever is elected by them, must come in upon terms & be, not the President of the people, but of the politicians.

It is as true in politics as morals, that those who are not for us are against us — It is impossible to serve two masters — All, then, who lend themselves to promote the designs of the opposition — especially those who aid in dividing the Republican ranks must be considered apostates from principle — In abetting the enemy to break down those Republican land marks set up by Mr Jefferson, sustained by Mr Madison and contended for by myself (I might say almost through blood — certainly under repeated assaults upon my person — continued threats against my life — & what is worse the constant traducing of my character attempt of ~~Senate~~ trial impeachment) ~~consummated~~ by its usurping) those who claim to be advocates of popular rights take the most effectual, indeed the only practicable means of destroying them — I have long believed, that it was only by preserving the ~~Repub~~

identity of the Republican party as embodied &
characterized by the ~~principles~~ inculcated by Mr Jef=
=ferson ~~in the administration~~ that the original rights of
the States & the people could be maintained as contemplated ~~[illegible]~~
by the Constitution. ~~I have labored to bring back~~
~~the [illegible] [illegible] of the Govt. within the boundaries [illegible]~~
~~[illegible] the Jeffersonian Republican~~
~~[illegible] principles [illegible]~~ to reconstruct this great
~~[illegible]~~ I have labored
party & bring the popular power to bear with
full influence upon the Government, by securing
its permanent ascendancy,— and when victory
is grasped— when the people have already tried
successfully the experiment of a national conven=
=tion of Delegates chosen by themselves to ~~produce~~ ~~[illegible]~~ unbroken
~~[illegible]~~ — maintain the democratic strength by ~~unity~~ ~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~ & thus perpetuate its power it is
~~mortifying~~ to see men who have hitherto sustained
~~[illegible] in the [illegible]~~ I have pursued & acknowledging, ~~to destroy~~
& endeavor
its rectitude, all at once turn round
by diverting a portion of the Republican=
strength, to the service of those who ~~have~~
always made war upon ~~the~~ cause of the
people, all that ~~[illegible]~~ I have accomplished
during an arduous administration of ~~[illegible]~~
The daring & unprincipled leaders north

& South who have conspired against the union &
sought even ~~by courting~~ the alliance of the foreign
~~enemies~~ of our institutions in their eagerness to subvert ~~subvert~~
~~them~~ — the men who have attempted to build
up a colossal ~~moneyed~~ power to corrupt & overshadow the Govern
ment, springing from the will of the people — the
men whose skillful intrigues, once already made the Chief
magistracy a subject ~~[illegible]~~ to be chaffered
for in the House of Reps. & who disposed of it against the
public will — the men who at this moment
defy the ~~[illegible]~~ positive instructions of their
immediate constituents in the various States
~~[illegible]~~ of the union — ~~These~~ are the men who have
Judge Whites ~~by~~ sectional popularity in ~~the~~ aid of their objects —
Called out ~~[illegible]~~ is
— ~~which~~ is the overthrow of the ~~[illegible]~~ Callers of my administration
& the final subversion of Republican ~~principles~~ —
That my old friend Judge White should have
permitted his professed friends but secret enemies ~~[illegible]~~
to place him in this false position, is one of
~~the~~ greatest misfortunes of his life — What inconsistent with good
strange delusion they have practised upon him, so
is to me a subject ~~matter~~ of wonder — All his old
& true friends did believe that he could not
be more grossly insulted than by the proposi
tion, to be placed under the imputation of

in the House of Reps

abandoning principle for Office - or rather that remote hope of Office held out ~~in~~ becoming the candidate of the piebald opposition - They will first use & then abandon him, unless he consents to abandon the system of politics he has supported through life - and he will find himself in the situation of many others, who have abandoned those principles which had acquired the confidence of ~~the people~~ - The people will abandon him - They are too virtuous & intelligent to be hood-winked by politicians

That Judge White has entered into the views of the opposition, I ascribe mainly to the cunning & management of Mr. Bell. To reach the Speakers chair Mr. Bell threw himself upon the opposition & their undivided strength, en masse by some twenty of ~~the friends~~ of the administration whom he ~~persuaded~~ induced to believe ~~to think~~ that he would remain true to ~~[illegible]~~ the Party, gave him the election - finding that he could not fulfill his obligations to the friends of the administration, and that he must forfeit his place, because he had lost the confidence of the whole ~~majority of the~~ Republican majority, and in consequence of his collusion with the opposition, he resolved to make the effort to recruit ~~his strength~~

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the members of that party in the House of Reps. on which he found he must- ultimately depend ~~in the House of Reps.~~ by producing a schism among ~~[illegible]~~ the Republicans- With this view Judge White ~~was~~ must have been seduced by Mr Bell to lend his name & pretensions to cooperate with enemies of the Administration in the elections, which were to take place in Virginia North Carolina- Alabama- Tennessee Mississippi- In these States Mr Bell supposed, that a sectional preference for Judge White, would bring into the ranks of the opposition some 20 or 30 ~~[illegible]~~ new members, which would secure his reelection to the Chair as the candidate of the opposition- This ~~was doubtless~~ must have been Mr Bell's immediate object- It is not improbable, however that he looks to ulterior objects, in building up a Southern party in conjunction with Mr Calhoun, founded exclusively on sectional feeling & prejudice, not principle- ~~[illegible]~~

I perceive among ~~the~~ other artifices employed by those late adherents of the administration, who have turned against it ~~that they have seized the [illegible]~~ that it is now pretended that my policy is sustained by ~~the~~ corrupt ~~the~~ office holders! the truth is the people have always sustained me both against the majority of the office holders, & of the politicians of the public presses of the country- I have long since perceived that no administration will ever ~~command~~ the affection of the office holders which seeks to extirpate abuses & which acknowledges the right of the people to reach

through the election of the Chief Executive, every subordinate
office, & thus to remove all who shall have given dissatis:
faction to the present — The mass of the Office Holders,
will always cling to that party which would esta:
blish a life ~~[illegible]~~ estate in Office, give high salaries &
exact small service — This party is the aristocracy &
hence it is that ~~although~~ the Democratic party has,
(although ~~[illegible]~~ in the ascendancy for the greatest
part of the time since the establishment of the Government) has always
been in the minority in the Official corps. For the most
part whenever a man obtains station he ~~[illegible]~~ adopts
those principles calculated to make it a lucrative & perma
nent — he grows jealous of the power of the people,
which moreover seems to render his situation precarious & ~~[illegible]~~
imperceptibly & gradually ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ all his feel
ings & political views ~~[illegible]~~ are surrendered to
in intrigue & minor Officers
the leading men who would make ~~[illegible]~~ Government independent of ~~[illegible]~~
altogether of the people — I consider it, therefore,
[illegible] for my administration that I have been harassed
by the clamour ~~the~~ of Officeholders from the beginning
up to this hour — ~~[illegible]~~
~~But I claim the merit of having sacrificed [illegible]~~
~~to the [illegible] of [illegible]~~

~~duty~~ — But with these enemies in my camp and all
the desertion which the seductions of the opposition
can purchase I have no fear of the result — Mr. Jefferson

in his most popular days would have lost the confidence
of the people, if he had placed himself under the odious
imputation of abandoning principles & the republican
fold, for the sake of office - I would abandon my
only & adopted son if he would permit himself to be
placed in this attitude, and from the sentiments of my
own bosom, I feel assured, that no ~~per~~ personal or
local consideration will ~~ever~~ conquer the patriotic attach
ment felt by the great mass of the people for the cause of
the Republican party - which is indeed the cause of the country
The late results in Connecticut - Rhode Island & Virginia
must satisfy those who have sought so recently to sacrifice
this cause, how imbecile are all the arts of political
managers ~~against the~~ in conflict with the good sense
& spirit which belongs to the american people

I am with the great respect
yr mo. obt. servt.
~~Signed~~ Andrew Jackson

Jo. Conn Guild Esqr

P. S. It has been my wish to keep out of

Copy of letter to
Jo. Conn Guild Esqr
24th April 1835
answer to his of
11th April 1835
A. J.

24 Apl 1835

#—the discussions in regard to my successor not
that I did not feel myself deeply mortified at
the offensive uses which it is designed
by my bitterest enemies to make of many
whom I have been in the habit of regarding
as amongst my warmest friends, but
because I thought that course more consistent
with my official station. If there has been
a departure from it I am happy to know
that it has not been a matter of my seeking.
Had it pleased the supporters of Judge
White at Nashville to leave my name out
of view you may be assured it should not
have been obtruded upon the public in con=
=nection with this subject. But I trust all
candid men will agree with me in opinion that it
was requiring an unreasonable sacrafice to
my position that I should submit in silence
to being held up to the nation by a print
in my immediate neighbourhood, ~~[illegible]~~ and pro=
=fessing to speak as my friend, as en=
=couraging a line of conduct which, situated
as I am, and holding the opinions I do,
would involve me in the double crime
of apostacy, and ingratitude. Having placed
myself in a right position in this regard,
I am still desirous of taking as little part
in the matter as is consistent with justice
to-

to myself and a due regard for the public interests so far as they may depend upon the stability & success of my administration I cannot see any objection to expressing to you, in a private letter, sentiments the subject of which have already been given to the public in self defence. If I have expressed myself strongly, it is because I deprecate strongly, the public evils which I desire to see avoided - of those sentiments I do not make a secrete, but give them freely to those who ask them as you have done. It has not been my habit to act otherwise and I am *now* too old to change my course, but I must request of you that this letter be kept out of the newspapers.

A. J

[illegible]

Washington April 25th 1835

Sir.

Mary has just now informed me of the conversation she has had with you on our private affairs. Grateful as I shall allways be for the kind feelings you have manifested for us on that occasion, I feel myself compelled by a sense of Duty & situated as I am now, to beg leave to decline the obliging interference tendered to us by you, Sir, & by Mr Van Buren, retaining nevertheless for that offer, feelings of the deepest sensibility. In closing this letter which, if you think proper, I should ask you to communicate to Mr Van Buren, allow me to repeat, the interest you have manifested to us

To General Jackson

18562

in this circumstance will undoubtedly be
with me, a subject of the most grateful
recollection

I remain, Sir, with unbounded
respect yrs &c

A Nageot

Mr Bryant—
private—to
be preserved—
A. J.
183[illegible]

General Jackson.

Genl Bernard to
Commodore Elliott &
~~the commodore's~~
reply & letter ~~to the~~
President. A. J.

April 18th
1835

Service du Roi
[illegible]

Monsieur le Commodore
de la Marine americaine
Rue St Thomas du Louvre
Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion.

18524

Washington 1835

Genl Jackson
To Edw Walker Dr

20 Apl	8 Mutton 50. 25 Veal 1.56	2.06
21 "	6 Mutton 48. 36 Beef 2.25	2.73
" "	Sweetbreads 62. 3 Calfs head 75	1.37
22 "	18 Mutton 1.12. 32 Beef 2.31	3.43
	Sweetbreads 1.00. Calfs head 25	1.25
	8 Veal 64. Liver 25	.89
	2 pork 18 _ 30 Beef 1.87	2.05
23 "	12 Beef 96. 10 Veal 80	1.76
	4 3/4 pork 16. Veal 44	.60
	Beef 44. (24) 18 Beef 1.44	1.88
24.	12 Beef 75. 1 lamb 2.00	2.75
25 "	70 Beef 5.60. 13 pork 1.17	6.77
	Kidneys 18	.18
		$ 28.78

Recd Payt Edw Walker

18830

Genl Bernard to
Commodore Elliott &
the commodore's
[illegible] letter to the
President — A.J.

April 19th
1835

[illegible]
[illegible]

Monsieur le Commodore
de la Marine américaine
Rue St. Thomas du Louvre
Hôtel de Lille et d'Albion

18524

Washington 1835

Genl Jackson

To Jno Walker Dr

20 Apl	8 lb Mutton 50 – 25 Veal 1.56	2.06
21 "	6 lb Mutton 48 – 26 lb Beef 2.25	2.73
" –	Sweetbreads 62. 3 Calfs head 75	1.37
22 "	18 lb Mutton 1.12. 32 lb Beef 2.31	3.43
	Sweetbreads 1.00. Calfs head 25	1.25
	8 Veal 64. Liver 25	.89
	2 pork 18 – 30 lb Beef 1.87	2.05
23 "	12 lb Beef 96. 10 Veal 80	1.76
	4 3/4 pork 16 – Veal 44	.60
	Beef 44. (24) 18 lb Beef 1.44	1.88
24.	12 lb Beef 75. 1 lamb 3.00	3.75
25 –	70 lb Beef 5.60. 13 pork 1.17	6.77
	Kidneys 18	.18
		$ 28.72

Recd Payt Jno Walker

18535

Washington
April 25th 1835 —

Dear Andrew,

I have this moment recd the inclosed from our dear Sarah, with a request to forward it to you, with which, I hasten to comply.

I have wrote frequently to you — we received your letter the day on which you expected to reach Louisville, the 9th instant, which is the last we have heard of you — I was informed by Mr Mills, some days gone by, that he saw in the papers the safe arrival of the vessel with the Zinc to cover the Hermitage House, I hope it has reached Nashville, do write and give me information on all the points I have requested, but particularly whether the foundation of the house is considered secure to repair on — do my dear son attend to this. I did expect a letter from you this morning, as this is the 13th day since, we hope, you reached home, supposing you got home in three days from Louisville

present me kindly to Thomas and Emma, and kiss the little ones for me- we all join in affectionate regards to you & Major Donelson and to all our connections- and believe me your affectionate

father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jnr

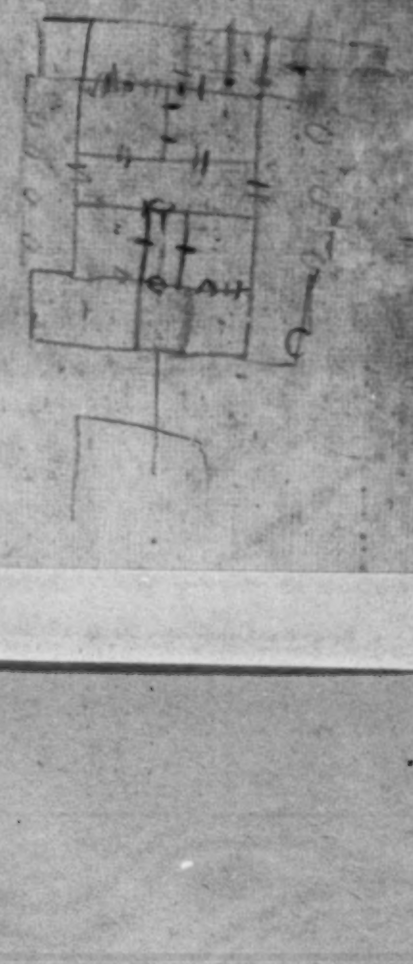
P.S. I have been very anxious about our cotton, being advised that it was planted & seed scarce, from the continued cold weather here- if possible have seed procured to replant if the cold weather continues- should we fail in making a crop of cotton this year, it will be ruinous to us recollect to replant early if the cotton comes up badly by running a coulter along side of the cotton, leaving all the old uninterrupted- A. J.

Say to Major Donelson that Emily has just received his letter from Cincinnati - she will write him to day - A. J.

18526

Andrew Jackson Esqr. Senr.
Hermitage
Davidson Cy
Tennessee

Answd 12th May 1835
A J jr -



His Excellency A. Jackson. Dr.
To. W. P. McKelden

1835.		
April 25th	To 84 Loaves of Bread @ 5 c.	$4.20
"	To Crackers	50
		$4.70

Recd Payment. W. P. McKelden

18567

No. 2.
B 1st P. 249
W. P. McKilden Barker
J. Boulanger
4 Bills

Gainesville Hall County
Georgia 25 Sept 1835

His Excellency Andrew Jackson:

I have taken great pains, and have had Considerable opportunity to ascertain the sentiments and feelings of the Cherokees in regard to the late treaty, and if there Can be a slight modification procured I entertain no doubt the treaty will be accepted by a majority. the alteration which they desire is this; that those who Chose to remain and become citizens of the states Shall have a full Share in proportion to their numbers of all the pecuniary advantages of the treaty, and give to those who emigrate the Same advantages and the additional advantage of the Arkansas land. Those who will remain are Comparatively few but they are all influential, and Can procure the acceptance of the treaty in opposition to Mr Roſs who I Understand will throw the whole of his influence against the treaty — and without the alteration above mentioned I much fear he will Cause the indians to reject it, I hope the slight alteration will meet your approbation and will be made, as it Cannot be a matter of much Consequence to the government, Should it be thought proper Mr Schermerhorn Can have instructions to make the alteration — at the time he Shall meet the indians in Council — or in any other way you may think proper — Should this be done I think I can say Confidently the treaty will be accepted

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and all difficulty ended, I shall see Mr Ridge shortly and I understand he will be willing to the alteration of this however I shall advise you as soon as I shall have ascertained more certainly —

The above is the only alteration suggested, and I trust as it will be a very slight and to the government immaterial one it will meet your approval

I should be gratified to receive from you a reply on this subject when your convenience will permit

Respectfully &
Sincerely
Your Obt
Servt
William H Underwood

Judge Underwood
shew this to the Sec
of war— A J

Cherokees

FREE

His excellency
Andrew Jackson
President of
the United States
Washington City

...SVILLE
APR
26
GA

9
2

Paris, 26th of April 1835

Dear Commodore,

Your kind and patriotic letter reached me yesterday; it shows both your elevated views and the noble wishes, which I partake with you, to see peace and harmony re-established between two great nations, whose political principles and common interest must keep united.

I am aware that the clause introduced into the bill will become a subject of some embarrassment; but, ~~some~~ with some spirit of conciliation, I believe that a proper understanding between the Statesman of both countries might render every thing easy and quiet the popular feelings. In a case like this, the duty of men at the head of affairs consists in their doing every thing to temper those feelings which might arise out of too great national susceptibility.

Our Executive, from 1831 to this day, has done every thing in its power to settle your claims; and this in the midst of tremendous difficulties, which but those who are on the spot and understand the politics of Europe can fully appreciate: Not only the treaty was promptly made by our Executive, but the Minister, Mr. De Broglie, left the Ministry when, last year, the allocation of money was rejected in the House of Deputies. Were these two circumstances

185/70

added to the strenuous part which the Ministry has just taken in the last parliamentary debates, it must be confessed that, from the beginning to the end, our Executive has given the most evident proof of its good faith and of its strong disposition towards the termination of that transaction. It is to be regretted that the Message of your worthy President, should not have given our Executive some credit for what it was doing at its own risk and peril; and that, instead of thus proceeding, he should have been advised to reverse the blame of the untoward delay on that very branch of our government which precisely had done and was doing the greatest exertions to put an end to all difficulties and to get the treaty faithfully executed.

But all this will, on our part, have no bearing whatever on the final adjustment of this transaction. The amendment introduced into the bill by the opposition party was very likely indispensable to have the bill passed. And I have every reason to believe that, without such a clause, the bill might have been rejected: the Ministry judging that bill to be in danger, they had no alternative; and in spite of their spirit of moderation, they accepted the amendment offered. Considering this circumstance in its true light, it is perhaps a new proof of the good faith with which our Ministry have constantly acted in this transaction.

I continue, my dear Commodore, to cherish the hope that the Statesmen at the head of both countries will unite in a spirit of moderation and mutual good understanding. The two nations want each other: by remaining friends they will show the world that similarity of liberal principles is a tie which ought not to be broken

Mrs Bernard and children request me to offer to you their best wishes for a happy return to your country. With them, I indulge the hope that we shall see you again in France, where we shall always be happy to show you those feelings of gratitude for the so many proofs of kindness which we received from you during our residence on your so hospitable shores.

Be so kind, my dear Commodore, as to present Mrs Elliott with my best respects, and to remember me to all our common american friends, and more especially to Commodore Warrington and Commodore Morris.

With esteem, and highest consideration

your friend for ever.

Bernard

Lt. Genl.

LE HAVRE
1835

27
AVRIL

Monsieur

Monsieur le Commodore J. D. Elliott

Commandant la Frégate américaine la Constitution

Aux Soins de Mr. Beasley
Consul des Etats-Unis au Hâvre.

Hâvre.

Seine Inférieure

(Copy)

Washington April 27th 1835 –

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter as commander of the "6th Ward national guards in the city of New york" tendering the services of that band of Citizen soldiers for the defence of the country in case of neceſsity, and soliciting for them "a prominent station in the ranks of ~~honor and~~ of danger." It is to me a source of unfeigned satisfaction to be able to say to you, that although nothing has occurred to justify the neglect of precautionary measures there is nevertheleſs reason to hope, that the danger of a rupture between us and our ancient ally, which was so emminent at the close of the late seſsion of Congreſs will soon paſs away and give place to a state of things more in unison with the best interests ~~of our country~~ and, as I trust, the true feelings of both nations. Should we however be disappointed in a result so justly due to the cause and pretensions of this Government, you may assure those brave Citizen Soldiers under your command, that I will not be unmindful of the tender which you have made in their behalf. In the mean time I beg you to accept for yourself and to make to them my sincere acknowledgements for an act which speaks so unequivocally for your, and their, spirit and patriotism.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the meeting at which the organisation of your corps was decided upon, and in which the opinion of those who compose it, is freely expressed upon the conduct of the Senate in withholding their assent to the contingent appropriation of three Millions proposed for the defence of the Country by the House of Representatives -

~~for the defence of the country~~

That I deemed that measure essential to the highest interest, & security of the country, and deeply regretted its failure is certainly true. It does not however belong to me to pass on the sufficiency of the reasons by which a distinct branch of the Government entrusted in part with the expression of the legislative will, was governed. That right belongs under the constitution to a common umpire, the people, whose decisions are always honest, and seldom, if ever, wrong.

For your very flattering expression of personal respect ~~with~~ & kindness, I beg you, and your fellow soldiers, to accept of my warmest acknowledgements.

I have the honor to be
Sir very respectfully
your obdt servant
Andrew Jackson

Major Rodney I Church
commanding the 6th Ward
National Guards
Newyork-

18576

Major Rodney I. Church
commanding 6th
ward national guard
New york — with the
proceedings of
the organization of
the corps, their tender
and Presidents reply
to be filed A. J

18030

E

Referred to the
Secretary of the
Treasury, that a
Synopsis, of the
Charges, testimony
in support of them,
the defence made,
and testimony
to sustain it -

A. J.

His Excellency Andrew Jackson

Prepared on
W.

P. 47. April 27
Rodman

Selma
April 28. 1835

Dear Genl

I am induced to believe from all that I have heard on my way home, that innumerable frauds have been practised, in procuring conveyances from the unfortunate Indians, of the reservations given them by the Treaty. The Certifying agent is openly accused of participating in those frauds. I hope you will see the propriety of withholding all confirmations, untill a strict investigation can be made, and as far as practicable, the guilty punished. A very particular friend of mine and a Gentleman of the highest respectability, Col. William R Hallett of Mobile,

18577

contemplates visiting France during the coming Summer - will you oblige me by giving him a letter of introduction to Mr Livingston, and enclose it to the care of Maitland Kennedy & Co New York - your introduction would be of infinite service to Col Hallett, and would greatly add to the obligations your friendship has conferred upon me - Tender my best respects to Majr & Mrs Donelson -

Your Friend Sincerely
William R King

Genl Andrew Jackson
P. U. S.

Col King
The letter to be
written, & forwarded
as written - A.J.
Recd. May 14th
1835 - A.J.
letter inclosed as
directed to Col Wm. J.
Dallett as suggested
A.J.

Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States
Washington City

MAY

FREE

Ruddells Mills Ky. April 28th 1835.

Sir,

We have been appointed, in behalf of the "Kentucky political Society," to apprise you of your election, as an honorary member of that body.— — —

The object of our Society is the discuſsion of political questions, which involve the interest of our country. We deem it neceſsary further to state—that all of our members are composed of that claſs, which some invidiously term "Tories;" but who, in fact, are the real Whigs of the Land. It is our aim also to extend the influence of the principles, upon which our government is, at present, administered, and to make as many proselytes as poſsible.

With an ardent desire for your own, and the prosperity of our common country, we are with great respect, your most obedient Servts.

Wm C Lyle
Sam. Baker } Com.
Andrew Pope

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

(Direct to Ruddells Mills, Bourbon county Ky.)

18579

80
75
400
560
6,000

appointment
as an honorary
member of the
Political Society
in Kentucky
It would be impro-
per for the President
of the united States
to become a mem-
ber of any political
society — A. J.

Andrew Jackson
Washington City
D. C.

Free

Washington
April 29th 1835

My dear Andrew,

I did expect this morning a letter from ^your^ but am disappointed - yours to Sarah reached me two days ago, & I forwarded it to her - I am quite anxious to hear *from home* - I am quite uneasy about our cotton, it being planted, the cold & blighting weather we experience here, and the want of Cotton seed to replant, as the overseer has advised me - do my son write more frequent-

I have just recd the letter from Sarah which I inclose for your satisfaction - I hope she will be with me in a fortnight from now - I am very lonely without her, and I am anxious to see the two dear little pets - I have sent her the check she asked for.

My son, do forward me, as early as you can, how Mr Hill has applied the ballance due, for proceeds of our cotton - give me a statement of the all the accounts against the farm and whether the ballance due by Mr [illegible]son, Florence, has been paid and whether Doctor Breathet has paid you the hundred dollars agreable to my letter to him by you— and also, how much is due to the workmen for Lumber and other materials for the House, and how they are progressing— you must be particular with these workmen— When you deliver over to them the Scantling &c, procured by you take their receipt for the amount as so much cash, as they per agreement, are to furnish all the materials, this will prevent any dispute hereafter which is very desirable— and as soon as the plank and scantling are received by them for the whole building, draw upon me for the amount— any merchant will cash your draft, when they are informed I will pay it by check on Philadelphia or New York or Baltimore— This check ought to command a small premium— I wish to pay as fast as the contract with the workmen requires, therefore, wish you to draw as soon as any thing becomes due to them - I hope you have had the foundation well examined - I see in your letter that you complain of not receiving any letters at Nashville - they were all addressed to the fountain of health where, I have no doubt you found them when you got home.

I must draw your attention so soon as time will permit to my blood stock - I wish my stud colts trained by good - they can be well attended to by Charles & Dun woody & two small boys - let me hear whether the oscar mare has foaled & what it is, & promises - my filly here promises well, and I have great hopes of my oscar filley stud colt making a runner, which will bring his father, (our citizen,) into good repute, and make him valuable - this is my son for your & your dear little families benefit - I had rejoiced I was to read in your letter to your dear Sarah, "that you would adhere to your promise" - If you only knew the solicitude I have about you, I am sure you would never let spirits reach your lips -

when I wrote you on this subject, I
was induced to do so, from the report of
Mr. E. Horne, being disgraced by being
found dead drunk in the streets here,
and carried into Mr. Fullers tavern
and displayed there in the barroom
stretched on three chairs - you may
judge of the mortification I felt on
this information. I sent for him
and I hope I have saved him - he has
promised me he never will drink
another drop of spirits - oh my son, if
you were to be found in such con-
-dition it would destroy me - and I
am sure you will keep your
promise when you think of such
disgrace, and think on your dear
Sarah & the two dear little petts, whose
happiness & character depend on your
good and upright conduct, and when
you reflect that it would bring my
grey hairs with sorrow to the
grave - I am sure your good sense
will induce you to abstain from
ever putting the poisonous bowl
to your lips again - my great anx-
-iety for your welfare has produced
these remarks - receive them my dear
son, as coming from your most
affection father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. Jnr. -

(Translation)

From the Gazette de France. (Carlist) 30th April 1835

The Sun, after citing the article of the Gazette de France, which speaks of the departure of Mr Livingston as a necessary consequence of the amendment introduced in the projet de loi of the 25 millions thinks, that there will not be on this account a rupture between France & the U.S. Such is the opinion which the Courier now expresses. Gen. Jackson will readily say, according to the Courier that he did not intend directly to threaten France, & that after this short explanation on both sides all will be finished.

From the Bon Sens (opposition) copied by the Gazette de France. 30th April.

Mr Livingston in the last interview which he had with M. de Broglie held towards him nearly this language "all the wrongs of which you complain so bitterly have not been directly addressed to you. The Message of the President is an Address of him to Congress, & not of him to France. It is a business of internal concern, in which you ought not to meddle & about which you had no right to take offence. Have we taken offence from any of your speeches in the Chamber; of your epithets of smugglers and cheats, which have been applied to us by your orators? Imitate our reserve & do not make a public question of that which is only a domestic one. It is true that it is now too late to give you this advice. You have adhered to the amendment of M. Valazé, which in our opinion, virtually annuls the treaty. For this reason I am obliged to return to the U.S. & refer the matter to my Government.—

From the Courier Fran. (mod. opp.) copied into the Journal de Commerce 5th May

Mr Livingston is at Havre awaiting the return of the Frigate Constitution who has gone to Cherbourg for provisions. When he left Paris he manifested much dissatisfaction & said to those who were willing to understand him (a qui voulait l'entendre) that he considered the adoption of the projet de loi, as amended, as far more offensive than even the Rejection of the Bill because, at least in the latter case, the result would have taken place in spite of the Ministers. Whilst in the former they had joined the Chamber & made common cause with it to force the Govt of the U.S to a retractation. On taking his passports, Mr L. left Mr Barton, Secretary of Legation here as Chargé d'affaires. This Agent is only to remain until the vote of the Chamber of Peers. If this only confirms the law as it comes from the Electoral Chamber, Mr Barton will depart in his turn, unless he in the mean time receives other instructions. Such is now the state of the relations of France with America.

18681

(over)

From the Courier de Bas Rhin, copied by
National de 1834. (Repub) - 2d May 1835

The vote of 25 Millions has produced among the provinces an impression difficult to describe. Considered at once as a political & financial question, it has been censured by all those whose opinions can be summed up in these ~~t~~ words. "Nationality & Economy". It can be said with equal reason that it has been blamed by all France; for one must be a Deputy not to have understood that voting the 25 Millions under the threats of President Jackson, & at a time when our financial embarrassments were so onerous, ~~was~~ humiliating the National honour & augmenting the distress of the Tax Payers whom four years of peace have exhausted. It is thus that the ratification of the Treaty of the 4th July has been judged by the people in the Departments. This is proved by all the Journals & correspondence; & it may be said that if a vote so antinational had been followed by a re-election, almost all those who have voted for the 25 Millions, would have fallen before the justice of the Electors.

From the National de 1834. 6 May, 1835

Upon advices received from the Sub-prefect of Havre by M Thiers of the positive resolution of Mr Livingston to look upon the adoption of the amendment of M. Valazé as the rejection of the law of 25 Millions, there has been at the Château, says a Journal, a meeting of ministers. The following is what has been decided on. An amendment tending to destroy that of M. Valazé will be presented by a young peer of the Royal Family & countenanced secretly by the Ministry, who will not take part in the discussion. In this manner they will neither be compromitted by the adoption nor the rejection. "The National dignity will be saved, and it may be said to the U.S. "We have done all we could." We do not know whether this manoeuvre will succeed - but at any rate it is good that the public should be informed beforehand of the Comedy which is about to be enacted

From the Impartial. (opp.) copied by the
Gaz. de France. - 30th April

An Honble Deputy M. Legrand mentioned yesterday to the Chamber a new proof of the good faith & veracity of the Doctrinary Cabinet. The Minister of War (ad interim) in the exposition of motives which precedes the projet ~~de loi~~ of the Treaty with the U.S. had said that the amendment proposed by M. Legrand had been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies as unprecedented & offensive. The Hon. Deputy in remarking that he had himself withdrawn the words "official publicity" because the Minister had declared that they were unnecessary, gave an unequivocal contradiction to the Ministry. "The Duc de Broglie disconcerted by this declaration stammered out a sort of apology. He acknowledged that there had been an inexactness in the exposition of motives. What can we think of such a miserable justification, and of a whole Ministry which has so little memory & exactness respecting a fact so recent, if not that it has tried to deceive the Chamber of Peers respecting the extent of a amendment which it would wish to render illusory by attributing to the Chamber of Deputies an entire abandonment of [illegible]

-ery

Sentiment of National honour!

18582

Mr Bolonger J. P. Kinchy

1835		
April 1st	1 lb gingernuts	$0=18¾
3	" ½ lb Ladies fingers	0=25
	" 1 lb of Cake	0=37½
7	" 3 Doz marangs	1=50
	" 3 Do Cabaſses with cream	1=50
	" 1 mould Ice cream	1=50
	" 1 Do water Ice	1=50
11	" 1 lb Jumbles	0=37½
	" ½ lb Ladies fingers	0=25
17	" 1 mould Bavorois	1=00
	" 1 Do Jelly	1=00
	" 2 Do marangs	1=00
	" ½ lb maccaroons	0=25
	" ½ lb Ladies fingers	0=25
	" 1 mould Ice cream	1=00
22	" 1 Do Do Do	1=50
	" ½ lb Ladies fingers	0=25
	" ½ lb Jumbles	0=18¾
	" 3 Doz marangs	1=50
	" 2 Do Ladies fingers with Jelly	0=50
		$15=87½
30	" ½ lb Ladies fingers	0=25
		$16-12½

Recd payment for P. Kinchy
Wm Whelan

18444

Mr Bolonger
a/c

No 4. P 249
B 1st P. Treasury Commissioners
W Boulanger

Washington May 1st 1835 –

My dear son,

I have this moment received your kind letter of the 19th of april dated at the Hermitage – I am thankful to that all wise and overruling providence for his kind preservation of your health, and conducting you without injury sickness or accident to our sweet home – I trust in him that he will preserve you in health and permit you to return hither in due season after arranging our concerns there and placing all things in such order as may not require your return untill your dear little family can accompany you. How delighted I am with the condition you inform me, you have found all things in on the farm – How pleasant to hear that our poor servants are happy and contented with their overseer, and that he feeds & clothes them well and treats them with humanity – the progress Mr Hobbs has made shews him to be a man of judgt., – that he has reduced the hands to good subordination, and in doing this he has obtained their confidence & attachment – he now has a set of working hands, who do their duty cheerfully, and

18574a

one willing hand is really worth two who only does what labour he is forcibly compelled to perform - The forwardness of Mr Hobbs, under all disadvantages shews that he has judgement as well as system, - Say to him I am thus far delighted with his course & proceedings. I find he has pitched a large crop - it will require much attention in the spring to attend it - he must meet with no hindrance, but in case of need every aid from the house servants that can be given - the cotton land in a great measure is weedy, not having been cultivated in cotton & some lying idle - must be grassy, and it will not do to suffer your cotton to get grassy - I hope the corn will be sufficiently forward, to have one working before the cotton requires it - but Mr Hobbs must keep an eye to the cotton & never let it get foul - the corn can be much easier cleaned than the cotton when small, from grass & weeds and will receive less injury - you have a heavy crop, and it will require great attention to the cotton & corn to have it clean when the harvest arrives, but your letter has given me every confidence in the judgement of Mr Hobbs and if the season should be good I trust we will once more have a good crop on the Hermitage. How I am delighted

to hear that the garden has regained its
former appearance that it always possessed
whilst your dear mother was living, and
that just attention is now paid to her
monument - this is truly pleasing to
me, and is precisely as it ought to be.
I am happy to hear of the good con=
-dition of my Stock generally - but regret
that the two yearlings, the Citizen filly out of the
Virginian & Sackwarrior out of the Bagdad,
are poor - you must give them a start
to grow by good feeding with the Springs
grass - they otherwise will be stunted and
never get proper size - Have the two
Stud colts (3 years old) trained and if the
Crusader two year old is in good
order have him broke and gently
trained to put him on his heels
give him short brecks, say three
hundred yards, and light gallopping
say one mile - twenty days will
be enough for him, and this exer=
=cise can be given between the exercise
of the others - this, if it can be done without
injury to the crop - but the three year
olds need not be kept in training more
than thirty days - this will prepare them
for a good training and race in the fall
I am glad to hear that Thomas & Emma

18384-a

with all our other connections are well— give my love to Thomas & Emma and kiss their dear little ones for me— and present me affectionately to all enquiring friends— Mr. Earle & Emily join me in kind regards to you— the Major must have reached you on the 22d or 23d— and Major Lewis before this— I have not heard from our dear Sarah & sweet little Rachel since her letter which I enclosed you— I expect a letter from her tomorrow which I will forward— the two dear little ones, was not so well as they had been the weather has been intolerable here, in as much as you will find from my letters, I had great fears least the cotton being planted would be killed by the frost— we have had warm weather for two days, & the rain & I hope the frost has passed away for this season.

I have no doubt of your feelings on your arrival at the Hermitage— it was well calculated in the state of ruin, to bring melancholy reflections to your mind— but my son these things are necessary reflections to prepare us for a better world than this, where we will meet all those dear ones that have gone before us— in the realms of bliss— these reflections

Washington May 3d 1835 –

My son,

I enclose you a letter from your dr.
Sarah, which she enclosed to me with one
from herself with a request that I would
forward it. Our dear little Rachel has
been unwell, but with the attention
of Doctor Phisic I hope will soon be
perfectly well – I hope they will be with me
in ten or twelve day from this time –

I wrote you yesterday, and enclose you
now a Globe which will inform you
of the triumphant success in virginia
of the republican party – The use of judge
Whites name has failed in the great
object of Mr Bell Davy Crockett & Co – they
thought by the influence of the judges
name to realise what he said a year
ago in Maryland – "that there was no
Jackson party, that it was scattered to
the four winds of heaven" but they
are mistaken – the Jackson party
stands firm, and they have only
destroyed judge White instead of
prostrating me & my administration

My health still remains delicate
but the weather is now warm and
I hope to be able to take exercise - let
us hear from you often - we hope
you will be able to arrange all
your business soon on return
to your dear little family for
which you have the sincere
wishes of your affectionate

father -

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. Jr.

P.S. Let major Donelson have
the Globe when you read
it - I know it will give him
joy - his little family are all
well & unite with me & Col
Earle in kind regards to you
& them -

May. 2. 1835

Andrew Jackson Esqr Prest
Hermitage
Davidson County
Tennessee

2-a

Washington May 2nd 1835 –
10 A M –

My dear Son,

I have this moment recd from
the post office your kind letter of the
21st ultimo, and am my dear Andrew
more than rejoiced at the sentiments you
have expressed with regard to your course
thro life – This determination is one that
will lead you to respectability thro life, &
make you, and your dear little family
happy, and wealthy, and lead to a happy
immortality beyond the grave – le
repeat my dear Andrew you have
made me happy – you have my
love & affection, and I have the
utmost confidence in your
determination – and I have but
you, & my dear Sarah & your dear
little ones, to perpetuate my
name, & memory – I have inclosed
your letter to your dear Sarah –
she will be rejoiced to receive it –
I wrote you yesterday and inclosed a –

letter from your dear Sarah to you -
My health has been delicate, but
is mending - take care of your
health and do not fatigue your=
=self too much - I hope you will
be able soon to arrange the
buildings, get on the roof, and
be able to unite with us between
this and the first of June, or by
the middle at farthest - I expect
Sarah in ten or twelve days - our
dear little Rachel is mending
Doctor Bysee says he will have
her well in a few days - I will
take care of your dear little
family in your absence -
may god bless & preserve you
in health & restore you to us
again without accident is the
prayer of your affectionate
father
Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr. Jnr.

P.S. I am glad the zinc has reached
you, it will hasten the building
& your return A. J

A. Jackson Esqr Senr
Hermitage
Tennessee

This is the best
letter of all

Phil^a April 16 1835

Mrs Jackson

Bought of L. Besson & Son

2	Fancy Belts	62½	$ 1.25
1	Brocade do		1.00
1 pr	Hoskin gloves		69
1 "	Garters		25
1	Emb^d Muslin Band		75
1	do lace Collar		5.00
1	do do do		8.00
6 yds	Pink Cap Ribbon	8	48
6 "	Scolloped trimming	37½	2.25
6 "	do do	60	3.60
4½ "	Welch Gauze flannel	65	2.92
13 "	Satin Striped Muslin	62½	8.12
3½ "	Blue Sarcnet	60	2.10
5 "	French Chint	56	2.80
8 "	English do	37½	3.00
7⅝ "	do do	31	2.36
8½ "	do do	25	2.12
			$46.69

50
46.69
3.31

Rec^d Pay^t May 2^d 1835. L Besson & So

$ 46 69/100

18514

The President

To John Coburn Agt.

1835		
Apl 27th	to 25 Soap 2.00 - 20 Bus Corn 16.00 —	$ 18.00
—	2 Bus Meal 2.00 - 28th 2 Gl. Why 2.00 —	4.00
28	Keg crackers 62 - ½ Bus Corn 40 —	1.02
	Paper 25. 29th 1 Cayenne 75 —	1.00
		$24.02

Recd the above in full
John Coburn agt

[illegible]

18572

Washington 1835

Genl Jackson

To Jno Walker Dr

27 Ap	21 Lard 2.62 Mutton 31 $	2.93
	Liver 31. 16 Veal. 2.00.	2.31
28	Hogs feet. - - -	.50
	24 Beef 1.68. 10 Beef 60.	2.28
30	10 Beef 1.00. 14 Veal 1.40	2.40
	12 Beef 96. liver 30 . .	1.26
	Sausages ~~25~~ . . - -	.25
1 May	10 Veal 1.00. 5 Mutton 40.	1.40
	Calfs feet 37. 4 pork 36.	.73
	16 Corn beef 2.00 . —	2.00
	38 Bacon 3.80. tongues 1.00	4.80
2 . . .	Calfs head. . . . - .	.50
.	65 Beef [illegible] 20. Sweetbreads 1.50	6.70
		$ 28.06

18573

Recd Payt Jno Walker

No 3.
B 1st P. 249.
John Coborn for Grocery &
horse feeds
J Boulanger
4 Bills

No 1.
B 1st P. 259
John [illegible]
J Bou[illegible]
4 Bi[illegible]

Washington May 3rd 1835 —

My dear Andrew,

18594

I have recd the inclosed
from your dear Sarah and
knowing how much pleasure
it will afford you to hear from
her & your dear children I hasten
to inclose to you. The weather
is now fine here and I hope
our cotton will escape frost —
my health is better and wishing
you every happiness this life

18594

can afford I remain yours
affectionately

Andrew Ja

A. Jack n jr. —

P.S. Emily & Col Ear
with me in kind w
& the major will w
all well, say so to the major
A. J

18594

A. Jackson Esqr Sr
Hermitage
Tennessee

Nashville 3d May 1835

(At Fairfield)

My D. Genl.

I have just returned from the Hermitage. Col. Love and myself rode up yesterday and stayed with your son all night. We found him very well, and progressing very finely with his crop. His cotton and corn was planted in good season, and both appear to be coming up remarkably well. The weather for the last week has been quite wet, but it has cleared off finely, and vegetation seems to be rappidly shooting forth now, after having been much retarded by frequent cold spells. From the appearance of things I should think there has been a great deal of work done on the plantation in the way of fences, gates, and cleaning up of grounds. I did not see your horses or cattle, and cannot, therefore, any give you any information with regard to their appearance. Your sheep look very well and there appear to be a good many young lambs. I shall go up again next week after I return from Franklin, whither I shall go tomorrow, and will then take a more general survey of things, and let you know the result of my observations when I see you.

Mr. Austin has commenced repairing your house, and expects to complete his part of it in two or three weeks. The walls are perfectly sound, and the foundation has received not the slightest injury. They are at work now upon the windows, which is rather a tedious operation, and will not be got thro' with before the last of this week, even if the weather should prove

18095

good: they are of very pretty size and proportion, and will look much better than the old ones. Indeed I think the house will be greatly improved both as regards its interior arrangement and exterior appearance. It is believed the whole building can be completed early in the fall — at least this is the opinion of the workmen.

I was much gratified at the fine and healthy appearance of your son. Both Col. Lane and myself thought he looked like a different person. I have no doubt he has faithfully complied with his promise to you, to the letter. I spoke to him in relation to the matter about which you and myself talked the day before I left the City. I told him how unhappy it had made you, and, that unless he desisted in course so injurious to himself and distressing to his family and friends, it might, and I feared *would* shorten the period of your existence. He was much affected, and said that he was resolved to stick to his promise. I hope he will — *and I really think he will*. He is a young man every body esteems, and if he will only have resolution to stick to his promise, he will soon become a universal favourite.

I received your letter of the 20th ultimo and was truly glad to hear that your health was improving. I hope a few months more will entirely restore it, and *will*, I have no doubt, if you go to the Rip Raps. In your letter, in reply to mine from Baltimore you say you are willing to do any thing to gratify me that you can with propriety do. I never have, my dear Genl, desired any thing knowingly that was improper, and I never *intend* to do so. Therefore if the request I have made be improper, I am the last man that would insist on its being complied with. But really for my part, I cannot see the least objection to the Government sending out a special agent to receive and remit to this country the twenty five Millions of francs, so soon as the French Government shall pay it. I differ with the Secretary in the opinion that this business can only be transacted by a Banker. I believe I can do it as well, as satisfactorily, and as *safely* as any Banker, not excepting even the Rothschilds. The Secretary thinks, too, that none but a Banker can afford to do it at a half percent. ~~but a Banker~~. If a Banker can afford it why not another person? I believe it would be a very snug job, and it would be of great service to me. If I were deputed for that purpose, I should certainly make the remittance in gold or silver; and I should like to make it in one of our *National ships*, which could easily pass by Havre on its return from the Mediterranean to the U. States. Mr Toland, assured me that if the agency were given to me that he would go to France with me, and assist in transacting the business without fee or reward. Now, without the imputation of vanity, I think he and myself could attend to this business, and transact it as well, as the Rothschilds, or any other Bankers in Europe or America. With regard to the Security I apprehend no difficulty — if there be no difficulty in appointing the agent there will be none in giving security. However, I shall be with you by the first of June, or at farthest the middle, and I hope until then nothing will be done.

I know Mr. Pageot as well as myself is pretty hard run, but I shall make an effort to relieve them before I leave here, and am in hopes of being able to do so.

I must beg the favour of you again to present my best and kindest regards to Mr Earle, and believe me to be,

Truly Yours W P Annis

18596

New York 4 May 1835

My Dear Sir

The Sylvia de Grasse from Havre brings intelligence from Paris to the 30 March.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies had made a long Report favorable to our Indemnity according to the terms of the !!! Treaty making up the interest due on the several Instalments accompanied by a projet de loi authorising the Minister of Finance to raise the amount of money necessary to discharge this obligation with good faith?

The Report and Bill were made

the order of the pay for the 7th April.

Most sincerely &c. I tender my congratulations on the triumphant result in the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia — the moral force of that expression cannot fail to have an important and astonishing effect in the South and South West!!!

Should there be any vacancy in either of the offices of Auditor or Comptroller allow me to suggest to you the policy of taking our Ellsworth or a Wells for some of these stations? It would have a favorable influence upon the now Republican State of Connecticut. When may we expect the pleasure of seeing you in this City

With much respect
Your friend
C. I. White

Hon. M. van Buren

18699

May. 4. 1835

My dear Sir

May 4th 1835

As you may not have yet seen the news I with great pleasure send you the enclosed —

Yours

18600

Honble
C P White
4th May 1835

Van Buren

W/ the President

To Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of
America.

May 4. 1835

Sir,

The undersigned, citizens of the
Town of Zanesville in the State of Ohio
take pleasure in representing that should
our old and respectable fellow citizen,
Wyllys Silliman, Esquire be selected by you
for an official station as again worthy of
favourable consideration, that we entertain
the belief it would prove entirely
satisfactory to the friends and advocates
of yr. administration of the General

18602-3

Government in this State.

The undersigned may, also, be permitted to avail themselves of this occasion to congratulate the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation upon the triumphant success of those great fundamental principles which have so gloriously characterised yr. course of public policy during the whole term of your official authority ——— And to which we add with great sincerity our most ardent wishes for yr. individual happiness and prosperity.

Jno. Hamm
Geo. H. Flood
William Blocksom

Geo. Town 4 May 1835—

Genl. Jackson Pr. U States to Jno Lutz

To new Seates & Skirts to Sadle Buck Skin . . . $5 —
Sadle Cloth $3.50 – 2 Girthes @ 62½ Mending Stirup Leathers 50 . . 5 . 25
$10 . 25

Recd payment Jno Lutz

18604

Jno. Lutz, Saddler
George Rever—
Receipt in full
to this 5th. of May
1835 — A. J.

XII.

The Postmaster Gen'l will cause to be made to the President of the U. S. a statement of the debts due by the Department—the amount of revenue accruing to the Department since the first day of January 1835, with the report of the Postmaster General of the probable time the revenue will meet the present expenditures of the Dep't, and if any further retrenchments can without injury to the public, be made.

MAY 5th 1835. ANDREW JACKSON.

Paris, May 6th 1835.

Dear Commodore,

I have received your favour of the 30th of April, and should it not have been for some pressing business which engrossed my whole time, I would have answered you sooner.

I wrote to you on the 26th of April in answer to yours of the 23d, and directed my letter to the care of our good friend Mr. Beasly. This will be directed in the same way.

Mrs. Bernard and my children have been highly flattered at your kind remembrance, and they regret much that you could not have been able to make a longer stay amongst us. But we entertain the hope that you will, in better times, visit again our capital. At all events, you will remember that whilst my son Columbus accepts your kind offer, your son Washington will consider us as good friends always ready to return to him all the many kindnesses which we received from his honorable father during our long stay in America.

I am much gratified that you should have visited Cherbourg; and every one here has been pleased ~~at~~ hearing that you had been received with that regard and consideration which are due to your noble character and reputation, as also to the high standing of your country amongst the free nations of the world.

18605 To Commodore D. J. Elliott U. S. Navy.

I am not astonished that you should have so much admired the stupendous breakwater of Cherbourg and its immense artificial basin dug into a solid stratum of granit. An enlarged mind like yours is well fitted to appreciate the magnitude of such undertakings, and to comprehend fully the great thought of the celebrated Vauban when he said that Cherbourg was the tavern of the Channel.

The bill on the american claims is now debating in the committee of the house of Peers: it will be submitted pretty soon to the house. It will pass without embarrassment; and though the bill has become more and more unpopular, as our papers will have shown to you, yet the Peers are by no means disposed to yield, on this occasion, to national feelings.

The proviso will, very likely, be preserved; but it is not such that your ministry and ours could not easily go through the nailing difficulty. In a case like this ~~[illegible]~~ a french minister is too sensible to the feelings of national honor, to require from the minister of a foreign country any thing which he would not himself, in the same situation, grant to the Minister of another nation. Therefore, dear Commodore, I persist in saying that the only remedy to all the difficulties must be moderation and good understanding between the ministers of both nations.

You tell me in your letter that in perusing again and again the Message it was impossible for you to find in it any thing susceptible to wound the french national feelings.—your periodical papers in America have, it seems to me, considered that official document under another light than you have done it.—the opposition papers throughout the United-States have announced and forseen, at the first appearance of the Message, that ~~[illegible]~~ it would wound the french feelings:—the papers of the administration have strenuously applauded ~~on~~ the—~~[illegible]~~ political challenge contained in the Message.—Finally the house of representatives and the Senate by their wisdom and their silence on the measures recommended, have shown that the latter were at least inopportune. All this shows that undoubtedly the Message could not, either in the United-States or in France, be considered as inoffensive: both nations have set upon it the same meaning.

But the question is now to put an end to that unfortunate difficulty, and to settle every thing in a manner equally honorable to both nations. The best means to attain that desirable result will be moderation and a judicious spirit of conciliation. I hope that both will be employed to adjust for ever that unlucky controversy.

Be so kind, dear Commodore, as to remember me to all our common friends in America, and to present, when in the midst of your family, all my best respectful compliments to Mrs Elliott.

I remain for ever, dear Comm
your sincere old friend

Bernard
Lt. Genl.

Mrs Bernard begs to return to you all her thanks for the twig of St. Helena willow.
My best compliments to Mrs Beasley.

B

18606

Montr[illegible]

6
MAI
1835

Monsieur le Commodore Elliott
Commandant la Frégate americaine la
Constitution.
Aux Soins de Mr. Beasley
Consul des Etats-Unis.
Hâvre.
Seine-Inférieure

8

Washington 1835

General Jackson

To John Walker Dr

1835		
4 May -	Liver 50c lamb 75 - 16 Beef 1.28. 14 Beef 1.40 .	$ 3.93
	Mutton 60. pork 35 Sweetbreads 88 . . .	1.83
5 "	1 quarter lamb 75 - 1 lamb 3.00 . . .	3.75
	55 Beef 4.40 - 12 larding 1.20	5.60
6 "	20 Beef 1.60 - 20 larding 2.50 (7) 27 Beef 1.69 . .	5.79
"	33 Mutton 2.06 (8) 26 Veal 2.08 - 10 Mutton 80	4.94
"	26 Mutton 2.08 - liver 50 - 17 Beef 1.06 . . .	3.64
	23 Beef 1.84 - 26 Beef 2.60 . . .	4.44
	28 Beef 1.75 Sweetbreads 1.00 . . .	2.75
		36.67

Recd Paymt Jno Walker

18547

To the President of the U. States.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your Authority to act as Secretary of the Navy during the absence from the seat of Government of the Honble Mahlon Dickerson.

Grateful for your confidence,

I am very respectfully

Sir,

Your ob^{t} Servant,

John Boyle

(C. Clk N. D.)

7th May 1835.

18607

Wm. Bayles
acknowledgmt.
of the power to
preside over the
Navy Dept. in
the absence of
the Secretary
of the Navy
A.I

May 7th 1835—

My son,

I have just recieved from our dear Sarah the letter which I inclose you— It gives all the information about your dear little family that I could impart to you, I know it will be pleasing to you to read, I hasten to forward it.

My health is improving— we have had some fine warm and growing weather, and I hope our cotton will escape frost and have a good stand— do write me— I have not recd. a letter later than the 22d. ulto. from you— nor have I recieved any from major Donelson since he reached home.

I inclose you the Globe of this morning, with my respects to all our connections, in which Emily and Col Earle unite, I remain your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr jr

18608-09

immdiatly
imediatly

A. Jackson Esqr pr
Hermitage
Tennessee

imedialty
immediatly

Portland 8 May 1835,

Dear Sir,

This will be handed to you by Doctr. Amos Nourse, my Son in law, and a fast friend of yours; he is a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and visits Washington for the first time; you can rely on any Statement which he make to you, in relation to the State of political parties in the State of Maine -

most Respectfully
your obdt. Servt.
John Chandler

Genl. Andrew Jackson -
President of the U. States

18610

General Andrew Jackson,
President of the U. States,
Washington,

Favoured by
Doctr Amos Nourse

Washington May 9th 1835 -

My son,

yours of the 27th ultimo, inclosing one for your dear Sarah is this morning recd and the one to Sarah forwarded by this days mail - Sarah is still in Philadelphia - as soon as our dear little Rachel can be exposed to the air, and travel without danger of taking cold, your dear Sarah and the sweet little ones will return to me here - the last account I had was a verbal message from Doctor Physic "not to fear, "that my dear little Rachel would soon be "perfectly restored to health" - I trust in a kind providence that he will restore her health and the continued rains & unpleasant weather will soon cease and I will have our dear Sarah and our two dear little ones with me in all next week.

I regret the accident that has befallen the Sosowemas colt - but these accidents will always happen yearlings that are permitted to run with mares with young colts - the leg was broke by the stroke of the mare that kicked him, and if the bone is not fractured but broke short off, if you have him swung that he cannot touch the

earth with his feet, and the bone well
set, & well splinted, it will get well
in ten days - if you find it slow in
healing you may as well shoot
him, for he will linger and will
not recover - I never permit my
yearlings to run with mares with
young foals, untill some weeks
old - if the bone is well set the colt
will get well of sweeny entirely
from the earth without injury
to him for use, & perhaps with=
=out disfiguring his leg

From the cold weather and con=
=tinued rains, I was, as you will see
from my letters, very fearful that
our cotton would be destroyed -
if you were spared the frost of
the 27th the date of your letter, I
hope the warm & moist weather
we have experienced here since
the first of may, will have brought
up our cotton & secured a good
stand - From the great changes in
our springs in late years, we never
ought to anticipate our crop, and
go in debt depending upon it to
meet it - I am very anxious to hear

from you in may - if you have
a good prospect of a stand early in
may I hope you will use the
[illegible] - write me -
I am glad you have put the
citizen colt out of the race & more
in training, and am sorry that
you had not the hands to spare
to put the Bolivar - his sister
here bids fair to make a fine
runner, and whatever others may
think of him still I wish to have
18613 tried - but you are right to let
nothing [illegible] the attention
to the crop - but when the citizen
is turned out of training I would
advise you to have the Bolivar
colt trained for about 21 days
to try his heels, and make an
experiment with him 600
yards, if this can be done without
injury to the crop - I have no doubt
but the Bolivar stud colt will prove
a better animal on the turf than
the major A. J. Donelsons that he bought
of Col Love - in this I may be mistaken
but I wish the experiment made of
18613 the Bolivar that I have named above -

I regret that the Citizen stud colt is not larger— When turned out of training you will have to have him well fed to give him size and strength for the fall training— I would like that the Crusader colt of the Bagdad mare could be broke and exercised a little this spring— It is shameful to have these blooded colts ruined for the want of feed & care and not of a proper size— do desire that they be kept in good order— If I am spared to return home, I will try to restore my stock to what they were under my supervision & when they were again become profitable. I hope you will have the Citizen filly upon oats well fed— she will have good size if not starved— you have not said whether the old mare or Bagdad have foaled, and what are they colts— It will be well to have the mares with the young colts fed that they colts may get a fair start whilst young— This will save much food if they are permitted to get poor it will require time to raise them— So much for the Stock— I am happy to learn that at last the Brickmakers have—

have arrived and are preparing for work on our building—I hope they are prepared to finish their part so that the carpenters can go on with they and cover the House—those hard rains are well calculated to injure & weaken the walls—when covered in, it is safe from injury—can they carpenters engaged put on the zinc—you my son, will have to superintend this part of the building and as soon as that is done and you have made all necessary arrangements about the Hermitage and other matters, your dear Sarah expects you to return [illegible] it is possible that you can make all arrangements so that you need not return until next Spring when Sarah & the dear little ones will accompany you—

How I am pleased, nay I rejoice in the sentiments you have expressed with regard to your future course of life—my son it is one that will lead you to respectability here, and a happy immortality—I have the utmost confidence in your pledge on this subject, and I am happy because on your reputation, my future fame depends—when I am in the

silent grave it is in you, & yours,
that my name is to be perpetuated,
and to you, & yours, propriety of con=
=duct is my name to be connected, there
=fore my son it is that I rejoice at
your proper determination - How
humiliating would have been the reflection that my
adopted son was lost in dissipation,
the happiness of that amiable wife
& sweet little ones destroyed, and
their respectability in society
buried in his disgrace brought
on by dissipation - a horrid thought
to my mind, and more so to your
dear Sarah, one of the most amiable
of women, and still worse, to think of
those dear little ones given to you
by a kind providence endowed with
every faculty to make them amiable
and useful members of society lost
by their fathers dissipation - that
your own good reflection has seen
all this, and your resolution formed
to act your part *well*, as a husband,
parent, friend, so as to increase your
own respectability & that of your dear
amiable & sweet family is so proper
in itself, so cheering to me that I

am happy and am sure that you will never permit the intoxica=ting draught to reach your lips again — the degraded state that our young friend Hume was found in, and my fears of disposition, elsewhere made me so solicitous about you I thank my god that you have taken this resolution - it ensures your happyness here and hereafter and makes me happy —

your draft for the materials of the Hermitage House will be accepted & paid on sight —

18616

The 100 acres were to be devided by a line [illegible] N & South including fifty acres to the west — but you are at liberty to make any arrange=ments with the major that you & him may deem proper — I think the one he proposes a very fair one, altho it is rocky it will produce grass and you can run your fence on the west margin of the road, where it will be permanent, and the other will suit him as it gives him to the public road & good land — settle this with him, & reduce it to writing, and I am satisfied — I wish you to push

18615

the carpenters untill you get the
roof on, and be sure to examine
and see that the zinc is bent without
cracking it, so that there may be
no leaks – attend to this –

I am happy to hear of the health
of my black family, and that Mahala
has a son – that they are contented &
happy shews the good conduct of Mr
Hobbs – say to him I am well pleased
with him thus far – every infor=
=mation speaks well of him, &
I have no doubt he will be faithfull
and if so, he will be continued by me
as long as he [illegible] remains faithfull
& treats the negroes with humanity –

Say to major Donelson, I have
recd no letter from him, and we
do not know whether a letter would
reach him there or not – say to him
that his dear Emily & little ones are
well, my health variable, the weather
intollerable, rain & cold, that I can=
=not get well – we all join here
in kind salutations to you & him
and all our connections, and believe
to be your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson Esqr
Jr –

Fairfield 10th May 1835

My D Genl.

I have just returned from attending on the Chancery Court at Franklin, and found your letter of the 27th ultimo. I sincerely thank you and Mr Van Buren for your kind and liberal offer to Mr Pageot. It is an act of friendship that should not be forgotten by him and Mary, tho' he did not feel warranted in accepting it. I have not yet been able to ascertain whether the money can be had here, but have reason to hope it can. I shall probably know tomorrow morning if I can see the gentleman to whom I spoke upon the subject, before I went to Franklin. I endeavoured to see him as I passed thro' town today on my way home but learned he had gone to [illegible] Gallatin on business, and would not return until late this evening, and perhaps not till morning.

I was unable to get thro' my business at Franklin last week, and shall have to go up there again tomorrow morning. Things are in a pretty good train for Mr Crutcher and the other Executors, and, I think, will be satisfactorily disposed of by the Court so far as they are concerned. As regards myself they are not quite so favourable as I would wish. Maury has succeeded in getting a decree against me for about one thousand dollars, on account of a land Warrant, in the name of Elizabeth W. Lewis, which Charlotte Lewis and myself sold, and appropriated the proceeds. It is at least $400 more than it ought to be, if he is entitled to any thing, but I do not know whether it will do any good to appeal. Of that however, I will consider when I go up to Franklin, and consult with my lawyers. Mr Balch too has made a new point in the case. He contends that the 20 negroes that were bequeathed to Mrs Lewis are liable for their proportionable part of the negroes that were sold to satisfy judgements which were obtained against the estate. About $4100 were raised by the sale of other negroes, and as the 20 negroes given to Mrs Lewis were about the 1/3 of the whole, that proportion (one third) of the $4100, with interest from the time the negroes were divided is chargable, Mr Balch thinks, upon those twenty. The Chancellor has not yet decided the point, but will I presume in a day or two.

I am truly sorry to learn that your health is still bad. As it is always better, however, in warm weather, I hope, as soon as the hot season commences, it will improve. I shall be certain to get and bring with me the Harrodsburg Salts as desired. I have not seen, or heard from Mr Donelson since this day week ago. Your son, Mr Love tells me, was down yesterday, and informed him all were pretty well at the Hermitage. The covering for ~~the~~ your House had just arrived, and he was making arrangements as I understood, to send it up by water, the river being high and Steam boats running up every day or two. We have had a great deal of rain within the two or three last weeks, and the river is now getting out of its Banks and still rising. I fear it will injure me very much, as the principle part of my crop of Corn is planted in my bottom lands and the river is already over at least 70 acres, and, if it rises five feet higher, it will inundate 30 more — 6 or 8 feet more of a rise will injure me at least $1000, and I fear it will not, from present appearances, stop short of it.

Politically I have nothing pleasing or gratifying to communicate to you. As I stated to you, in a former letter, the whole State seems to be deranged upon the subject of Judge White's being a candidate. I saw a good many acquaintances, at the Chancery court last week, from different Counties and parts of the State, and I found them all, with scarcely one exception, in favour of White, who, they said would get almost the unanimous vote of their Counties! Is not this a strange infatuation? I cannot think any intelligent man here believes Judge White can possibly be elected and yet they are willing to throw away the vote of the State on him! Gov. Carroll, I doubt not, will be elected without difficulty. I find many of White's most vociferous friends zealously supporting him (the Gov.). As Judge Catron says, they must have time to cool off, before they can be brought to view this matter in the proper light.

If your daughter has returned please present my kind regards to her — also to my friend Emily, and to Mr Donelson, and believe me to be truly & sincerely yours.

W B Lewis

Mouth of White River.
Arkansas. May 11th 1835

Dear Sir.

I wrote to you a few days ago that Doct. Cabeau, the Register of the land office at Helena had died with the Cholera. The information I had received turns out to be incorrect. He is not dead but is recovering and therefore, you will please consider my recommendation for his successor as a nullity, as it was made under the impression that the office was vacant. Your friend

A. H. Sevier.

To the President.

Ambrose H Sevier

18618

Mr Sevier the
Receiver not
dead — A. J. —

LOU[illegible] KY.
27

Free

The President
U. States
Washington
D.C.

Washington 1835

General Jackson

To John Walker Dr

1835 11th May	2 Calves heads 50c – 8 Calves feet 50 . . . –	$ 1.00
	Lamb 75. Mutton 80 – 12 Beef 1.20 . . . –	2.75
	16lb Beef 1.00 (12) lamb 1.50. 19lb Veal 1.52 . . . –	4.02
12 "	2 livers 25 – 16lb Beef 1.60 . . .	1.85
13 "	10lb Beef 70. 14lb Beef 1.12. 10 Beef 62	2,44
"	22 Beef 1.76 – 10 Beef 80. 6 Veal 48 . . .	3.04
	16 Beef 1.28 Pork 50 (15) liver 37 – 20lb [illegible] 1.60 . .	3.75
"	12lb Beef 75c 8lb Mutton 50 – 6 Steak 72 . –	1.97
"	Sweetbreads 50c (16) 21 Beef 1.31 . . . –	1.81
16 "	35 Bacon 4.37 – 10lb Ham 1.25. 1 lamb 3.00 . .	8.62
	12 Sweetbreads 1.50 – 40 Beef 4.00. 8 Veal 64 . . –	6.14
		$ 37.39

18620

Rcd Payt – Jno Walker

Washington
May 11th 1835 -

My dear Andrew,

I have this moment recd a letter from your dear Sarah, with one enclosed for you, which I hasten to forward by this mornings mail - have but a moment to write in as the mail closes at ten oclock A.M. Sarah writes that our dear little Rachel is getting well, and Dr Physic assures me she is out of all danger - I had great solicitude about her, her breast and breathing being so much oppressed at times but I thank [illegible] for her recovery & hope Sarah & the two little ones will soon be with me. My health is improving - still my stomach & head is constantly in the morning paining and dis=tressing me - Emily and the children are well & with col Earle unite with me in kind salutations to you and major Donelson and all our connec=tions - yr affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson jnr.

18621-22

P.S. procure and send by Major D. or bring with yourself for me, five or ten pounds of Rensburg lotto.

#

Andrew Jackson Esqr Jnr

Hermitage
near fountain
of health
Davidson County
Tennessee

Major Lewis -

NASHVILLE T.
MAY
12

Free

To,
Genl. Andrew Jackson
President U. States
Washington City.

18623

Caſsville May 12th 1835

The Undersigned believing that the Treaty entered into at Washington City on the 14th March last and which is shortly to be laid before the Cherokees for their approval, is in all its terms of the most just and liberal character. It is fully conceived of an anxious solicitude to settle the unpleasant and harrassing controversy in which these unfortunate people have been so long engaged with so little profit to themselves— The most ~~devoted~~ enlarged philanthropy or of the most devoted friend of the Cherokee could not have desired the Government to have made a Treaty upon a basis more perfectly exempt from all objections— Most of the Undersigned are Citizens of the Cherokee Circuit and have had considerable conversation with the leading individuals of the Cherokee tribe and have no scruple in giving it as our firm opinion that the majority of the nation will accept of the Treaty as soon as they are convinced that none other will be offered them — John Roſs whose influence has heretofore been overruling and omnipotent, is enabled at this time to hold the Cherokees aloof from the acceptance of the Treaty only by informing them, that if they will reject this Treaty he can immediately procure one altogether more advantageous— Under the influence of this groſs delusion there are many of them at this time averse to receiving the very liberal offers held out to them— We can but believe that the object which John Roſs has in

18624

view is to postpone the adjustment of a question which all agree must sooner or later result in the most serious calamities upon the Cherokees if not put to rest — We consider that the individual John Ross has so conducted himself as to destroy all the confidence which any have heretofore reposed in him His want of fidelity to his solemn written engagements convinces us that there is no sincerity in any of his pretensions — In short our opportunities of knowing are such, as to leave not the slightest doubt upon our minds of the correctness of the above opinions and suggestions —

And we therefore earnestly hope that these people may be announced immediately from the proper source, and in such mode as may be most advisable that the present offer is the only one they are in any contingency to anticipate

Being as we are fully persuaded if they should contrary to all reasonable calculation ultimately reject the present Treaty that the Government must look to some other method of disposing of them

Z B Hargrove

William Brewster
William N Bishop Murray Co
C. D. Terhune Cass Co
Truman Walthall Paulding Co
E. G. Rogers Floyd Co
R. M. Aycock — Walker County
Joseph Watters — Floyd County

Wm H Hardin Cass Co
Geo W Paschal Lumpkin County
R. J. Singles of Cass
R. H. L. Buchanan of Cass Co.

Allen Dyson Cassville
John Henry Lumpkin. Floyd Co.
John Brewster of Cherokee Co.
Eaull Barnett [illegible] Cass Co.
Lindsey Johnson [illegible] Cass Co.
Achilles D Shackelford
Wm J Howard Cass Co
Wm. C. H. Smith Cass ville
Geo Harlan
K. W. C. Haygood Cass Co
Thomas Espy Cassville
Geo. W. Underwood Cassville Ga
S. R. Burnett – Cassville –
~~Samuel Smith~~ Cass Co
Mishek. Baze ″
Charles Conway ″
James M Spullock .. Cass Co
Ezekiel Milsaps ″
Wm Gunnin ″
Reuben. H. Pogue
William. Tyler
Joseph Bogle
Geo B. Russell Cassville
Seaborn Rankin Jeo
S. L. Church
Lewis Tamlin
Chester Hawks. Cass Co
Philip W. Hemphill Floyd County
18625 Wm Smith Floyd County

4 Petition

1835.

To His Excellency President Jackson May - 12th 1835

Sir, I persuade my self that I am not in error by relying still further on your patience and forbearance with an old man who feels concious that the subject on which he again addresses you can be made to appear of great magnitude you will doubtless recollect sir that when in Company with the Secretary of the Navy you visited this City I Addressed to you a Letter respecting a porcular Kind of shot which I had constructd after long patience and perseverance and at no small Expence this shot I inform you was intended to be fired from a 24 pound Cannon and would as I verily believe be found to produce more effect in disabling an Enemys fleet than ~~ever~~ any before constructed my request at that time was that you sir would afford me the previledge of using one of the 24 pounders belonging to the Navy Yard in Charlestown with which to make an experiment of my Shot in presence of such of the Officers &c as would give Attendance after you sir and Mr Woodbury had returned to Washington I received a Letter from the Navy Office giving me to be informd that my Letters handed you while here were sent to the office of the Commissioners of the Navy as they were about to Visit our Navy Yard not long After on the 6th of July 1833 the Commissioners sent me a Line as follows Sir the Secretary of the Navy has referd to this Board your Letter to him of the 25 ult This board can form no Opinion of the Value of your discoveries in Gunnery and Engineering without a more perticular statement of their properties and modes of Use I am sir &c having received so much

18626 Attention as was manifested in the foregoing Letter I was the more surprised in being refused by those very Gentlemen when they afterwards arrived here the previledge I had so repeately and so earnesly desired of testing the amount and Value of my discovery by the Use of one of their Cannon and Especially in their precience To you sir as the Cheif Majestrate of my Nation I submit the Question with great deference wether I should naturally have expected such treatment in a case where I felt so deeply interested when my Application was made to the only proper person to afford me satisfaction,) Sir I am aware and hence my fears that because of my Advanced years I may be Viewed as a Superannuated Visionary to whome suffient Attention has already been Afforded and that you might command me to be silent I deny not that I have lived 79 Years and if I now request of the strong to bear with the Infirmitees of the weak I bring for a reason in my peculiar case the fact that ever since the Commencement of the Revolutionary war I have been engaged more or less in the business of Gunnery and Engeneering and so much was Accorded to my skill in this department that in 1780 I was Employd to make and prepare every thing in the Gunners line for the first ship of war of any force that saild from this port after the British Army and ships of war left the towne and harbour of Boston I was Afterwards called upon by the Navy Agent to put every thing in Compleete order in the Gunners department for the second cruse of our Noble Frigate Constitution who on her first cruse could not have Sponged a Gun long 24 pounders on her gun deck and in Consequence she was drove into the harbour of Boston by a sloop of War of only one half her force for my services as above I was honorably and Generously paid by the Navy Agent Honᵈ Stephen Higginson whoes treatment to me was at all times that of a Gentleman as was also that accorded to me by Commodores Hull Bainbridge and Stewart all the time that I was practising from a 24 pound Cannon at the Navy Yard Charlestowne for upwards of eight Years,

I am sir with great
respect your Hum
Servt
Wm Callender

his Excellency Andrew
Jackson
&

Boston May 12
1830

Sir, the subscriber will just mention that in the Year 1777 he Enterd the service of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts when only twenty Years of age joind a Regiment of Artillery enterd the Laboratory Department were every thing of a Warlike nature was Carrid on, made and prepard every thing in the Gunners department for the feild Artillery the fortifications and ships of War belonging to the state of Massachusetts during the period of four Years, to a day my name sir can be found on the Books of the Board of war at the present day placed there in the year 1777 at the office of the Secretary of state Mr. Bangs secretary, WC

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Wm Callender
1836. A certain
New Kind of Shot

Received at the Navy
Department 15th May
J. Boyle

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
City of Washington, 34

(Continued from part 1st)

The Court adjourned until Eleven o'clock tomorrow morning — Thursday Morning April 30th 1835

The Court met pursuant to adjournment
Present.
Brvt. Lieut. Col. Charles R. Brown Acting Presdt.
Capt. George W. Walker } Lieut. John G. Reynolds
Lieut. George W. McLean } Lieut. Addison Garland
Members.
John R Livingston J. Judge Advocate

The Prisoner John W. Austin was brought into Court and informed by the Judge Advocate that the objection of the Prisoner to Colonel John M. Gamble President as a member of the Court was sustained and that consequently Col. Gamble had withdrawn as a member of the Court.

The Court was sworn by the Judge Advocate who afterwards took the usual oath administered by the President.

The Prisoner was then arraigned on the following Charges and Specifications.

Charges and Specification of charges preferred on the part of

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the Government of the United States against John W Austin a private in the Marine Corps of the United States.

Charges. 1st Unsoldierlike Conduct—

2. Neglect of duty—

Charge 1st Unsoldierlike Conduct.

Specification in this. That he the said John W. Austin a private in the United States Marine Corps, being at that time Stationed at the United States Marine Barracks Navy Yard near Brooklyn in the State of New York on or about the first of April last between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock at night he being at that time a Sentinel then on Guard, did make use of unbecoming insolent and unsoldierlike language towards Commodore Charles G Ridgely of the United States Navy—

That the language used by the Prisoner at the time above Stated was to this effect, I

"I want none of your insolence".

Charge 2d Neglect of duty.
Specification in this, that he the said private John W. Austin at the time stated in Specification to charge first he being at that time a Sentinel on Guard, did refuse to call the officer of the day when requested so to do by Commodore Charles G. Ridgely in consequence of the Corporal or Sergeant of the Guard having refused or neglected to answer to the bell —

All of which insolent Language and neglect of duty — is subversive of Military discipline and in violation of Military Law

To the above Charges and Specifications the Prisoner pleaded __not Guilty__ and the Judge Advocate proceeded with his trial —

Lieutenant Addison Garland sworn on the part of the prosecution —

Was Officer of the day on the first of April instant, between Ten and Twelve o'clock at night

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on returning from a visit to the Centinels Post I passed the Yard Office and saw the Prisoner who was Sentinel at the Gate - Post no 1. have a person in charge as Prisoner - as I passed the person in Custody, he enquired of me whether I was the Officer of the day, I replied that I was he observed that he was the Commanding Officer of the Yard and as such gave me an order to relieve the Prisoner off Post, for insolence towards him, not as an Officer as he had nothing about him to distinguish him as such, but as a private Citizen and a Gentleman - in obedience to the order I relieved the Centinel and had him Confined - The Prisoner attempted to defend his conduct but was stopped by Commodore Ridgely -

The prisoner was cool and appeared conscious of having discharged his duty -

Cross Examined by the Judge advocate on the part of the Prisoner

The Prisoner hailed the Witness as Officer of the day in the usual manner. Witness Enquired of the Prisoner if he was a recruit, he replied that he was an old Soldier and knew his duty and did not think that he had gone further than his duty required. Witness has lived two months with ~~him~~ the Prisoner. he has been generally attentive to his duties.

Commodore Charles G. Ridgely Sworn on the part of the prosecution. ~~about three~~ some time ago. Since Witness does not recollect the day of the month at about a 1/4 past Ten o'clock P.M. Witness was about to Enter the Yard when he was hailed by a Centinel on Guard Witness replied that he was an Officer. The Centinel asked for the Countersign. Witness replied that he had none and directed the Centinel to call the Corporal of the Guard - the Prisoner called the Corporal of the Guard and no answer was made - he told Witness that the Sergeant of the Guard had gone to relieve the Sentinels - Witness then desired the Sentinel to call the Officer of the day. The Prisoner refused to do so in an abrupt & insolent manner & said he would not leave his post for that purpose. Witness again urged him to call the Officer of the day. the Prisoner replied, "I want none of your insolence" about this time the Officer of the day came up and Witness ordered the Prisoner to be relieved.

The Prisoner had no reason to know Witness as Commandant of the yard - but his Language and Manner was improper towards any individual whatever -

Cross Examined by the Judge Advocate on the part of the Prisoner - Witness did not when hailed by the Sentinel hear him say "advance friend and give the Countersign". Witness thinks he said, when the Sentinel told him that his orders would not permit him to leave his Post to call the Officer of the day, that he (Witness), knew what his orders were -

Witness did not say to the Sentinel that if he did not call the Officer of the day it would be worse for him - neither did he say that every minute he should be detained by the Sentinel that it would be worse for him or words to that effect. Witness does not recollect having used such an Expression at any time -

Lieutenant Addison Garland Examined on the part of the Prisoner.

It would have been necessary

for the Prisoner to have deserted left ~~himself~~ his Post in order to have called the Officer of the day. It is a direct violation of duty in a Sentinel to leave his Post under any circumstances.

Witness does not know of any order requiring the Sentinel to call the Officer of the day. Witness does not consider it the duty of a Sentinel to do so at any time & does not think a refusal on the part of a Sentinel to call the Officer of the day a violation of duty –

Lieut. John G. Reynolds sworn on the part of the Prisoner –

If a person in custody of a Sentinel is an Officer and recognized as such, Witness does not think a Sentinel authorised to order him to be silent. If the person be not known as an Officer and is insolent to a Sentinel or invades his rights in any way, it is the duty of a Sentinel to defend himself and keep

persons quiet in the neighbourhood of his Post-
Posts and Persons of Sentinels are always viewed as Sacred-

Witness thinks that the Expression "I want of none of your insolence" cannot under any circumstance be justified

Examined by the Court- After a Countersign is issued a Sentinel in the correct discharge of his duty cannot recognize or distinguish between Individuals-
A Sentinel after a Countersign is issued should not recognize an Officer in any way except by his dress unless personally known to him as such-

If a prisoner be Insolent to a Sentinel he is to call the Corporal of the Guard- in the Event of the Guard not answering he is to protect and defend himself-

Franklin Roberts- Sworn on the part of the Prisoner-

Was in the back office near Post No. 1. on the night of April 1st when Commodore Ridgely-endeavoured to enter the Yard and was challenged by a Sentinel - Witness was half asleep and half awake near the door of the Office - The Prisoner who was a Sentinel had the Commodore in Custody and ~~told~~ said to him I must keep you ~~in Custody~~ Prisoner that the Commodore replied - "Every minute that you keep me I will make you suffer for it." has served some time with the Prisoner - he is a clean good Soldier, attentive to his duties and respectful to his officers - Witness has never heard him use insolent language - on the occasion referred to witness heard no other conversation between the Prisoner and Commodore Ridgely than what he has related -

Sergeant Slater - sworn on the part of the Prisoner - has known the Prisoner for two years and ten months - Witness has served with him during that time - he is a good Soldier

& attentive to his duties - Witness has never known him, insolent either to his Superior Officers or to his fellow Soldiers - has never known him charged with any offence -

The Testimony was here closed and the Prisoner presented the annexed written defence mark E. which was read by the Judge Advocate -

The Court was cleared and proceeded to pass upon the Case of the Prisoner John W. Austin -

The Court found the Prisoner ~~not~~ Guilty of the first Charge and Specification preferred against him of "Unsoldierlike Conduct" and Not Guilty of the Second Charge - of Neglect of Duty -

The following Sentence was then imposed upon the Prisoner

That he be confined to the Cells on bread and water for two weeks, pay his proportion of the Expenses of his Trial and receive a Reprimand from the Commanding

18642

Officer of the Post –

The Court have been thus mild in their sentence upon the Prisoner in consequence of its appearing to them, that he had acted under an erroneous apprehension of his duty as a Sentinel –

The Court was opened and adjourned until Ten o'clock tomorrow morning –

Friday Morning ~~A~~ May 1st 1835 –

The Court met pursuant to adjournment

Present

Lieut. Col. Charles H Brown President

Captain George W. Walker Lieut. J. G. Reynolds

[illegible] Lieut. George W McLean Lieut Addison Garland

Members

John R Livingston Junr Judge Advocate

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved and there being no further business at present before the Court, they adjourned to meet at Nine o'clock tomorrow morning, for the purpose of proceeding with the trial of such Prisoners as might be sent here from Philadelphia in conformity to an intimation to that effect communicated to the Court by the Commanding Officer of this Station

Approved
13th May 1835.
John Boyle
Acting Secy of the Navy

Saturday Morning May 2d 1835 —

The Court met pursuant to adjournment —

Present —

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Chs. R. Broom President
Capt. Geo. W. Walker } Lieut. J. G. Reynolds
Lieut Geo. W. McLean } Lieut. Addison Garland

Members.

John R Livingston Esqr.
Judge Advocate —

The record of the proceedings of the Court as at present organized were read and approved —

C. R. Broom
Bvt. Lt. Col. & Presdt.

Geo. W. Walker
Capt. & Member

John G. Reynolds
1st Lieut. & Member

G.W. McLean
2nd Lt. & Member

A. Garland
2d Lieut & member.

John R Livingston
Judge Advocate

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(concluded in part 3d)

part. 2 –

proceedings in the
Case of John W. Austin

Tallahassee May 13th 1835.

My Dear Sir,

It is now some time since I have heard from you except
through persons who has seen you during the past winter, and I
have been latterly somewhat uneasy from rumors that your health was
not good - I hope they are only rumors. You will have heard from
the papers that on the day you were attempted to be assassinated
in the Capitol that my eldest Son departed this life at Charleston
South Carolina. We have also generally here to encounter this Spring
the Influenza and many cases very severe - Two days since
I lost a valuable Servant Man with this disease in a very
aggravated form - Mrs Butler and my remaining Children
are in general health and my own much improved
although for a few days past have been afflicted with the
Euralgia of the face which caused great pain at intervals,
I however feel measurably relieved the last two days, though have
been much disturbed, least it might affect my head as
formerly when I suffered so much excruciating pain & look
with great confidence to an Allwise and Merciful God, that
He will not always continue his chastening rod over me.

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We have had much to do in the Office since my return, and I have recently forwarded all the work of, and in, the Office to include the whole of last year — We are again crowded with business from the returns of the Surveyors received recently who have been out the last winter — I have been looking with great confidence for the final settlement of our French indemnity, but the most anxious subject pervading my mind at present, is the cause which the Opposition in all their cameleon hues, have adopted to divide the Republican ranks, but I hope and trust that the Convention at Baltimore will produce sufficient unanimity to thwart the machinations of the enemy, and enable the administration of this government to continue purely Republican: If Judge White should not be their choice and by any untoward circumstances, he be elected through the Opposition, Federalism and Bankism will again revive and predominate. I should consider such a state of things as truly deplorable.

I was pleased to see your letter to the Revd. Mr. Brown of Tennessee to stop at once the intrusive idea that you were in favour of this or that candidate for your Successor — Be he whom he will, I sincerely trust, that he will know and feel most forcibly, that he attains to the dignified Station through the Republican party of this Nation, and hold the sheet anchor of our government on that tack alone — Please advise me early of the State of your health. Mrs. Butler and the Children unite with me in affectionate salutations —

Yrs Truly
Robert Butler

A Jackson
P. U. States

18652

Col R. Butler
answered 14th of June
1835 — A. J.

Castle-Hill May 13th. '35.

My dear sir!

The definitive returns of our election have just come in, & it gives me the greatest pleasure to inform you that the people of Virginia, recovered from the temporary panic produced by Bank orators & Bank curtailments, have again firmly rallied to your banner, & pronounced, in an unequivocal voice, their approval of your wise, energetic & sagacious measures. — The struggle has been a severe one, but it's results are decisive, & it will have tended, I trust, by a salutary agitation of the political elements, to secure to us, in future, a purer & sounder atmosphere. —

You have doubtless, seen that in the House of Representatives of U.S., we have returned 16 members, friends of the administration, — more than two-thirds of the whole delegation, & more than double the little Republican band we had in the last Congreſs. In the House of Delegates of the State, where the Whigs, (as they impiously call themselves), had, last year, a majority of 16 against us, we now have a majority of 22 against them, being a gain of 38 votes to the Republican side, & we have added 4 to our previous majority in the Senate.—

While your own countrymen are thus declaring their approbation of your enlightened & succeſsful policy, it is a circumstance of high additional gratification that Foreign governments, by their acts, are bearing involuntary, but significant testimony to the triumphant energy of your measures. In the now certain settlement of our difficulties with France, you will have closed the circle of the most brilliant & succeſsful labours, in the administration of our foreign affairs, that has distinguished any period of american history.—

We should be very much gratified if, in the excursion which you will, I hope, again make, in the course of the summer, for the renovation of your health after the fatigues of your close official occupation, you would do us the favour, with Mr. & Mrs. Donelson & their family, to spend a week or two with us. Mrs. Rives desires me to assure you that every thing shall be done, on her part, to render you comfortable here, & to ensure to you, at least, the freedom & ease of home. —

With our best salutations to Mrs. Donelson & the other members of your family, (the Major, we understand, is absent from Washington), I remain, my dear sir, with sentiments of profound attachment & respect

very truly & faithfully

yours W C Rives

Genl. A. Jackson.

President U. S. —

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Linsayville
13 May

Wm. Rivers,
recd. 16th May
1833 — A. J.

Genl. A. Jackson

President of
the United States,
Washington.

Lebanon May 13th AD 1835

Dear General.

Your several letters dated in April came to hand about a week ago I received them during the setting of the Circuit Court when I was much engaged and concluded that I would postpone an answer until the rise of the Court before that period however I was taken sick and have not felt entirely able until the present time. We have had considerable alarm in our town about the cholera — one of the jurors died suddenly with it as reported by his physician — another I saw myself fall in the Court Yard while the rice water discharges flowed from him apparently involuntary — he run into a collapse but by unusual energy in the treatment it is said he is on the recovery — one of our citizens died yesterday with the same disease — and Gross Scruggs in the County died the day before. I greatly apprehend that there will be many more Cases — indeed it is thought by the medical me

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that the Cholera will become one of the constant diseases of the County—under particular circumstances— its appearance here may be considered in a mild form—when taken in time it has readily yielded to the Calomel—opium & tincture of lead &c which are used. I have had an attack myself which perhaps owing to the great labour and fatigue I had just gone through having been six weeks constantly engaged in the business of the Courts— but enough of this melancholy subject— I should not however omit to mention that we have had three weeks of rain for almost every day.

Speaker Bell was up on the first day of our Court and he made a speech which from my engagements I was unable to hear it was however reported to me he came out in harsh terms against the Supplement to the Globe and hinted that friends Polk & Johnson had some hand in it the Speech ~~as well~~ as well as the manner the man won no friends for the Speaker.

and estranged many others who were predisposed in his favour — I look on him as an enemy in the Camp — and under any circumstances as a suspicious — deceitful man unworthy to be trusted; and but for the peculiar circumstances that surround me I would oppose him for Congress and fight every inch of ground with him. Your letter on this subject caused me to pause in my previous determination — there lives not a man to whose wishes I would ~~[illegible]~~ so soon accomodate my movements in life as yours. I feel Stronger in your Cause (which I consider the public Good) than I ever did when I see men who once professed to be your friends joining in with Wiggs and nullifiers to make a President regardless of principle — I feel bold and daring enough to meet such men every where and expose their hypocrasy. as things now stand it would be most prudent for me not to offer perhaps ~~xxx~~ such a development may be made after the rise of the Baltimore Convention that it may become indispensable. It is ~~however~~ greatly against my interest to

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become a candidate under any circumstance
I am engaged in an extensive and profitable
practice at the bar and if I consult m
pecuniary interest I ought not
to suffer any thing to drive me fro
a diligent attention to my business. I wa
strongly solicited to go into the Assembly
and believing I could be of some servi
there in the Van Buren cause I had
at one time determined to do so - but
subsequent matters altered my determinat
I have no doubt but that I could car
this County in favour of Van Buren
notwithstanding so much has been
said by Bell & others about Judg
White. I have been recently infor
that it is understood by Judge White
friends that he will not go back
to the Senate of the United States
that if elected he will resign and

that in that event Bell will be
brought forward for the Senate — but
Polk is his man when that is attempted.

I am greatly elated at the prospect of
Mr Van Buren's success — it is the
Republican course — if Virginia & Penn-
sylvania declare for him Judge White will
be abandoned in Tennessee — the White
men are beginning to dispond and speak
mildly on the course. The people knowing
that ours is a Representative Government
cannot come to any other conclusion, but
that if Judge White is Elected by a
combination of the Wiggs and nullifiers
that he must act out their policy — when
the Republicans shall be aroused
they will see and know it and they
will be found uniting on the Republican
Candidate in every part of the union.
Laughlin is striking some efficient

blows in the Union which you have doubtless seen — B. L. Ridley of [illegible] my relation is strong in the Van Buren faith he is a candidate for the assembly and will be Elected — Guild of Sumner is in the same faith and will be Elected Burford of the same and will be Elected. Dr. Sanders the other candidate in Sumner unfortunately died last week with Scarlet fever —

I have not yet had the pleasure of an interview with Major A. J. Donelson since he arrived in Tennessee he wrote me last week inviting me down to Mr. S. Donelson's but I was engaged at court and I could not go down he has promised to come to Lebanon if he does not I must pay him a visit — he is a man for whom I now entertain the best of feelings and in whom I have the fullest confidence.

My brother in law A. J. Donelson was compelled to leave Chapel Hill in consequence of his bad health — he arrived a few days ago very much improved — he will make a man of distinction if he will properly apply himself. — he speaks of returning — but I think he had better ~~[illegible]~~ set in to the study of the Law — he is however as yet undetermined as to what he will do —

Let me hear from you frequently — my Mother joins in the highest respect to you Mrs Donelson Mrs Jackson & family

very sincerely your
friend.

Robert M. Burton

LEBANON
MAY
13

FREE

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of U.S.
Washington City

Mr Burton
Colera in Lebanon
-Mr Bell's speech in-
=jured himself-
Major Donelson has
not been, but will
vote right — A.J.

May 14th. 1835

On the subject of employing an additional Bank to receive the Public Deposites in the City of New York.—

To Levi Woodbury

The Revenue collected at the port of New york during the year 1834 amounted to Eleven millions of Dollars. Notwithstanding the reduction of the duties upon Importations, it is expected that the amount to be received the present year will exceed that sum. The increased value of exports: the profitable result of late importations: the abundance of money, and the general prosperity of the Country and its commerce, warrant this expectation.

Three of the State Banks in the City of New York are now employed as Depositories of the public Revenue: viz. the Manhattan Company with a capital of — — — — 2.050.000 Dolls.
the Mechanics Bank — — — — 2.000.000 "
and the Bank of America — — — 2.001.200 "

The average Balance at the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in these Banks, according to the weekly reports published by the Department for the six months ending the 1st December 1834. was — — — — — $4.773.000 —— viz: with
the Manhattan Company, an average
of 25 weekly balances — — — — — $1.571.000;
The Mechanics Bank, an average
of the like number of weeks — — — 1.514.000;
The Bank of America, the same time 1.688.000

But it is anticipated, for the reasons

above stated: and in consequence of a part of the appropriations for the present year failing to become a Law, that the Balances remaining in Deposite for some time will be much encreased.

It has been the liberal policy of the Government to diffuse the benefits arising from these Deposites as widely as poſsible, always having regard to their perfect security and their punctual payment at whatever point the funds may be directed by the Treasury Department. And it has in furtherance of this policy been suggested that an additional Bank might be beneficially employed in New York without much inconvenience to the Department, and with great advantage to the commercial public.

Two of the present Deposite Banks are limited by Law in the amount of their Loans and Discounts and cannot much exceed their present facilities whatever amount the Government may leave in their poſseſsion. The other, altho' not limited, seldom exceeds the amount loaned by Banks of the same Capital. By employing another Bank therefore, the commercial and other claſses of the community would be still farther accomodated.

The late extraordinary extension of Loans by the Bank of the United States has created a belief among the prudent and judicious, that it may be the policy of its managers to resort once more to a sudden contraction of these Loans in order to affect some change in the public mind as to the necessity of continuing that institution. Altho' such a result is not to be expected after what is past, yet the attempt to coerce the payment of these debts suddenly would fall heavily upon the borrowers in New York. Another Deposite Bank therefore would not only increase the security of the Public Revenues, but would be an additional safeguard to the community in such a crisis as many anticipate.

The superabundance of money, which the Banks are really now unable to employ profitably may be mentioned as an additional reason why such a new appointment at the present time would meet less objection on the part of those now employed than in a time of scarcity or ~~[illegible]~~ of the usual demand.

Should the Treasury Department see any weight in these suggestions, and think it expedient to employ an additional Bank in New York, I may state, that there are only two others in the City whose Capitals exceed a million of dollars, viz the Phenix Bank $1.500,000 and the Merchants Bank $1.490,000 The last of these I represent; and I am authorised to say that the Banks now employed give a decided preference to the Merchants Bank, although it cannot be expected that they would voluntarily relinquish any part of the monies in their possession or recommend that a part of the future Revenue should have a different direction.

I have, in former communications to the Treasury Department, furnished some details of the character and condition of the Merchants Bank, and am prepared to furnish any additional information respecting its present state that may be required. The liberal policy it has always pursued towards the Banks of smaller capital, and the public in general, will be continued and extended should the institution be favoured with the patronage of the Government.

John J. Palmer
Prest.

Washington May 14th 1835. — Merchants Bank
N York.

John J. Palmer
1835. Bank deposits.

Columbia Tenn. May 15th 1835—

My Dear Sir

Private & confidential

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of the 3rd Inst. I delayed writing to you longer than I had intended, but ere this, you will have received my letter written about a fortnight ago. No earthly considerations can induce me to abandon the great political principles which have heretofore governed my public course, ~~and~~ or to separate myself from those political friends with whom I agree in opinion and with whom I have so long acted. — Every day makes new developments of the game that is playing to divide and conquer us. — I will lend no countenance to so wicked a design. — My views are expressed in the Speech a copy of which I send you. I hope they may meet the approbation of yourself and my other political friends at a distance. My associations, as I know you are aware, have been for many years, of the most intimate kind with Judge W. and if his

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claims had been or more submitted to his own party and they had taken him up, there are but few if any that I would have preferred to him. I so expressed myself. If he be not, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, "Measures not men", shall be, as it has been my motto, and I will give my support to the strongest man of the party. Since my speech was made great efforts continued to be made to bring out opposition in my District. Political letters with that object, are constantly written from Nashville to my district. I understand further that Senator Moore of Al. who has disgraced his seat in that body,—has written a letter to a relation in my District, to have me opposed and beaten. So far they have not succeeded in bringing out opposition, and if they do, I do not fear it. I am and shall continue to be active in my District. The sentiment I think, especially about the towns has increased and is increasing. Among other movements—here, is an invitation gotten up to Judge W. to dine. If he comes I will maintain my position firmly. The press here is almost in open opposition to your administration; so much so that I can have no intercourse with its present conductors. My friends and the friends of your administration and the continued Union of the party, are required to have another here shortly.

Virginia has done nobly,— and must I think go far to extinguish the hopes—of those who would throw themselves into the arms of the enemies of your administration, for the purpose of dividing & destroying the great party who have heretofore supported you. There must be a re-action here. When the people see that the Nashville ~~press~~—has gone into open opposition,—they will not bear it. The article in the Banner of yesterday in relation to the appointment of Mr Kendall for example—has seldom been equalled by the most violent opposition ~~press~~ prints. They should be as I trust they will be so treated,—by the friends of the administration every where.

Johnson has no opposition yet. I think it probable we will have true men from Inge's and Crockett's Districts. Genl. Brady will without doubt be elected.

I was on the eve of starting to Bedford when your letter reached me, and write in haste. I still think the information, which I requested Majr. Donelson to forward to me, may be important.—

I am very sincerely
Yr friend
James K. Polk

Col. J. K. Polk—
1835

private

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President of the U.S.
Washington City

Washington May 16th 1835 —

My son,

I received this morning your kind and affectionate letter of the 3rd instant with one enclosed to your dear Sarah which I forwarded by this days mail to her. I am rejoiced at your good health & that of your family at the Hermitage. I received a letter this morning from our dear Sarah which I enclose you. I hope tomorrow to see her and the dear little ones if the weather is such as will permit our dear little Rachel to travel. Doctor Physic sends me word that she will soon be perfectly well which I trust in a kind providence will be the case. Sarahs letter to me will give you all the information about the paper and furniture which I am apprised of.

As it regards the improvement of the Kitchen I leave it entirely to your direction, observing as much economy as you can so as to have it convenient & well done. Major Lewis highly approves of the changes to be made in the dwelling

Hounce, and I am enterely willing to
leave the whole to your judgment

My dear son, how much I am
delighted to hear from Major Lewis
of your good conduct, and healthful
appearance, and your good standing
with every body, and his assurance
that you will pursue a course
hereafter that will lead you still
to the higher estimation in society -
this my son is more gratefull to
your dear father than all the
wealth of Peru - and I have now
the greatest confidence in your
good conduct thro life. Poor Mr
Herme, I fear he is lost forever, I
have tried to save him by my
admonitions from destruction
but I fear all in vain - he has
sent into Mr Pleasonton to day
his resignation, I have not yet ac=
=cepted it - will try to see him before
I do, but he shuns me - oh my son
how I feel for his dear aged mother, and
you can think of ~~what~~ horrid feelings
if it was you - but I have confidence
in you my son, that you have too
much good sense, too great a regard for
your dear Sarah and our sweet dear
little ones ever to forget what you owe

to them or ~~your~~ on your home they must depend in a great measure for their standing in society.

I am happy to hear of the good prospects of your crop and the good condition of your stock - do not ~~any~~ let any scarcity of grain be and impediment to the working of your crop - have corn if it is to be had - your horses must be well fed or they cannot do work, and the blood Stock must be kept in good grow order, and if you have not been able to collect the money due from person Florence &c - or should not have it from the balance of your cotton you must draw upon me for it - I have no doubt but the citizen stud and the Bolivar will both make good runners if well trained and well attended to - and also the crusader - you have not said whether the sackwoman colt is dead or not - I have been so crowded with business & company to day that I had no time to write untill now, after ten at night, and I feel exhausted that I must close for the present. my health is improving but the very cold & damp weather confines me to the House

so that with business I do not get
sufficient exercise to give me health
whenever you get your business
so arranged as that you can leave
it, we will rejoice to see you
here - I will take good care of your
dear little family - write me often
even but a line to know how you
are, & the stand of cottonseed - our
family & Col Earle join me in kind
regards to you & the major, if he
is with you, & all our connections
and may god take, & keep you and
preserve you in his holy keeping
and return you safe to us, is the
prayer of your affectionate
father Andrew Jackson

P.S. if you see major
Lewis tell him that
Mary & Mr Pageot the
the dear boy are well -
that I have recd his
and duly noted it give
to him my kind
regards - A. J.

A. Jackson Esqr. jnr

Tennessee Letter

Sir

I take the liberty of laying before you the copy, of a note I delivered this morning to the Secretary of the Treasury. I do so that you may be aware of the reasons for my belief. that another Deposite Bank might now be usefully employed in the City of New York.

It is my intention to communicate the facts set forth in this note to the President, when I am afforded an opportunity. May I ask the favour that you would take them into consideration on the general grounds of the additional safety of the public Revenue, and the accommodation of the Debtors to the Government, without reference to the selection of any particular Bank for the purpose mentioned.

I am Sir
with much respect
Your very Obed Servt
John J. Palmer.

To the Vice President
of the United States.

Washington City May 16th 1835

18644-5

John J. Palmer

30

Dear General Louisville Ky. May 17th 1835

I had prepared to attend the convention at Baltimore, my trunk ready to go on board of a steam boat when I was taken most violently ill with a billious fever and have been confined to my bed untill yesterday. I am now up and moving about my room— I sent for some of my political friends to see me and they deemed it adviseable to send another delegate to the convention in my place and Mr Tyler has gone on— The whole Democratic party in this state are decidedly for Mr Van Buren as your successor. with us there is no division, and if Col. Johnson is nominated as Vice President. Mr Van Buren in my opinion will carry this state and all the West, unless Tennessee shall continue obstinate— The opposition must have placed a very humble estimate on the intelligence of the great democratic party of the union, to believe it was possible to divide us by pretending to support one of our own men against Mr. Van Buren to whom we owe more than to any other man in our country for the bold and manly support he has given to your administration and I have ever found him a frank and candid man and it is nothing but his fine talents, that has induced his enemies to give him the appellation of the

("Magician")) In olden times wise and talented men; were ever considered by the weak, superstitious, and curious, as holding converse with unearthly spirits- now we consider knowledge and wisdom & experience, as the true means of acquiring reputation & power, and in the same proportion as an individual, commands these advantages- when united with firmness and integrity- in the same proportion; he seems to govern by Magic. You may look out soon my dear sir to be denounced yourself as a Mighty Wizzard

Joseph Holt Esq. of this city a man for Eloquence unrivalled- and one who has ever sustained your administration, with, his powers as an orator and ability as a writer, was proscribed last Winter. and turned out of the Office of attorney for this district by the Governor to make way for that worthy friend of ours of former days Wm. Frank Johnson- a fellow with a soul so inconceivably small. that a thousand such could be placed in the cavity of a tobacco seed, and then, there would be rooms left to let out to 2000 more such souls- if they could be found- Mr Holt will

I hope by his address to the Baltimore convention prove to those who may hear him- that Mr Clay in the meridian of powers was never his equal and if his address should be published you will admire with exultation for your countrys sake so bold, and as eloquent an advocate of her rights, Hott. is one of the most modest, quiet, and unpretending man I have ever know- his diffidence has kept his fame circumscribed to this State

I have just seen this evening Maj Lewis from T - ahapee- he says that Col. Butler, & Genl. Calls family are well, by him I have recd letters from several of my friends all of whom speak in the highest and warmest terms of Gov. Eaton & Nothing has afforded me more sincere gratification than the uniform support that all my friends have given to his administration

I am a hard student in my profession, and in all most daily attendance, on the courts,

with sentiments of sincere and affection=
-ate regard I am your friend

Wm P Duval

Genl. Andw. Jackson

Governor Duval
[illegible] 32

18649

private

Genl. Andrew Jackson

Washington

Wm P. Duncan
1835 - Political

Florence Alabama
May 17th 1835—

My dear Uncle

I expect that brother Andrew will be with you before this reaches you. I was indeed much pleased at the opportunity which he had of going on with Uncle Andrew J. Donelson.

I enclose a letter to him, containing a letter of introduction, which Lieut Noland has given me to Lieut Blake at West Point. He enters with the best prospects, under yr. care, and I know it will be his fault if he does not succeed as we could wish— You will find John C McLemore, a fine sprightly youth— of him I have little fear— I had him with me at the Nashville University, and know that he can & will study—

Of our political affairs here, you are probably already informed— Our party here had gone over to the Opposition under the white flag— but by the great exertions of Judge Posey - our editor, they have all returned— Posey had to take the field as a candidate, that he might meet them in the field, openly and equally— James I. altho' not a candidate, met him, but for once in his life he has been fairly conquered— he had a desire to come out for Congress— but he no longer dares to think of it— and I think will give up political life altogather— he it was who made the White

18648

nomination in our State Legislature, & since that time his exertions have been untiring & his plans well arranged— and I have no doubt but for the course which Posey has taken he would have at least succeeded in this district.

Mother & the family are all well and join me in love to yourself & yr. family—

I am affectionately & respectfully Yrs.

Jno. D. Coffee

Genl. Andrew Jackson—

P.S. I recd. the paper, which you sent containing Maj. Barrys resignation & Mr. Kendals appointment— I am glad of it. Maj. B. was too confiding— believed every one as honest as himself. I hope Mr. Kendal will take a decisive course & especially give our contractors an overhauling— here they do pretty much as they please—

Yrs.

J.D.C.

You will excuse my haste— I find I have written too fast, and have skipped a page

18649

John D. Coffee

Genl Andrew Jackson

Washington

D.C.

Fairfield 17. May 1835

My D. Genl.

As the mail will close, I fear, before I can send this to town, I have only time to write you a very few lines. I rode up to the Hermitage yesterday morning in company with Col Armstrong, but we were so unfortunate as not to find your son at home. His lumber came down and was landed day before yesterday, and the servants told me he had gone to Nashville to see Col. Armstrong to make arrangements to pay for it. He came down the river road and as we travelled the other we missed him. Your servants, we understood were all in pretty good health, and things on the farm looked fully as well as I expected to find them. I fear however, your stand of cotton is rather thin. If the weather continues good and warm it may do, but I should like to have seen more of it on the ground. I did not see the overseer he was over at the Ward place I understood. I have no doubt he is an industrious managing man, but he has had rather a bad chance in consequence of finding every thing appertaining to the farm in such bad condition. He has done a great deal of work, and has planted a very large crop. If your son had been at home I should have stayed with him all day and looked at your horses and other stock, but as he was not, and its being uncertain whether he would return that evening or not Col. Armstrong and myself concluded to return. As Mr. Donelson, however, has been at home for the last three weeks, and have had an opportunity of seeing and knowing every thing he will be able (when you see him,) to give you all the information you may desire.

Politically, I should think, things are beginning to look a little better in this State. There will be no material change however, our friends here believe, until after the August elections. In a former letter I said I would endeavour to make myself acquainted with the schemes and designs of the leading politicians who are supporting Judge White. I am now satisfied that they have a double object in view. The *leaders* are looking mostly to *National* objects – and *all* to local or state affairs. This excitement, in favour of White, has been seized hold of to enable a few individuals in the State to get into their hands the entire official State machinery. This done and they expect to manage things in their own way. In filling the offices under the new Constitution, however, many must be disappointed — then follows discontent, and shortly after will, in all human probability commence a reaction. This is my calculation, and, unless I deceive myself, I think it will turn out to be correct.

Mr Donelson and myself, will leave here on Wednesday morng, 20th inst, accompanied by Masters Coffee and McLemore, and if we have good luck will be with you by the first of next month, or earlier. There is a great abundance of water, the river still being very high, but we prefer the stage to Louisville, as the cholera is said to be at the mouth of Cumberland.

Col. Love and family desire to be kindly remembered to you, your daughter, and Mrs Donelson — to whom please present my kind regards — not forgetting my good friend the Col — and accept for yourself my best wishes for your health & happiness.

W B Lewis

18651

NASHVILLE
MAY
18

FREE

Wm. B. Lewis

Jo,

Genl. Andrew Jackson
President U. States
Washington City

18652

Baltimore May 19th 1835

My dear General

I am amazed at the prodigious num-
ber of Democratic volunteers assembled here. If you had
sounded your trumpet to put down Nullification, more enthusiasm
could not have been inspired than I now see manifested to
put down the machinations of the blue & white Whigs—
the coalition of the Hartford & South Carolina conspirators
against the union— Every Tavern is full already & the Dele-
gates are hunting private houses to put up at. We have a
number I think already here sufficient to make up two
Congresses & much sounder than any you have seen at Wash-
ington—

The two sets of delegates from Pennsylvania com-
bringing up their quarrel before the Convention
the attempt will not succeed—
~~on~~ count upon [illegible] but I trust the point of legitimacy,
in some shape upon the [illegible] others wish to have
Some want a decent [illegible] to decide— the nomination of Electors
where there is no law to annul the
a resolution passed in effect— I find zealous & devoted friends
made by the Wolf convention— Paton (the boldest attempt)
on each side— for instance Genl Stewart &c on Wolf's side—
Honest George Kremer— Judge [illegible] &c on the Muhlenberg party—
Leiper— Horn— They are as furious against each other as the Montagues
& Capulets. I have been trudging all day between them to
get them to unite together as one Delegation & vote the vote of
the State by their joint ballots & leave every thing else in

their dispute to the decision of the people at the next fall Election —
Both sides seem to talk fair, while I am coaxing them but
I soon hear, again, that they are for a war of Speaking in the Conven
tion — This I trust will be prevented by its wisdom —

I think from all that I can gather ~~the~~ Col. John
son is the strongest for the Vice President with the delega=
tions — but there is much dangerous effort making for Rives — I sup
pose they want to have the Col's Balderdash kept up in the
House — and to put Mr. Rives, like a sweet toned instrument on a
stand, where he may be looked at, but not a note drawn from him.
I never witnessed such folly among sensible friends — I try
to inspire them with the importance of rallying to Mr. Van
Buren's administration (if he should be elected) the sturdy
yeomanry of the West, which must have some bond of union
with him in the person of some popular citizen, to become
thoroughly identified with him — I talk, but I talk in vain —
I fear they think me impertinent

Wright is here — and will come with me —
Stevenson is to be the President of Convention — The several de=
legations meet about in squads tonight to confer with each
other — Although it is now night I have not heard ~~any thing~~
~~about~~ who is winner at the Central Course — Nobody thinks
of the race — not even yourself.

J. F. H. Clai

BALTI
MAY
19

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
President U.S.
Washington City

Mr Blair
political
1835

19
[20 May 1835].

My dear Sir,

I have recd your letter of this morning - am glad to hear of the full numerous & talented delegation to the national convention fresh from the people - but my heart bleeds, to think that my native & adopted States are the only ones unrepresented - Republican Tennessee will open her eyes soon - She will not to gratify any apostates, remain united with the nullies blue light federalists & hybrid coalition - pennsylvanias delegation ought not dispute about their private matters in convention -

I send you the Nashville Republican containing Mr Bells defence - you must answer it soon - he has opened a field for your reply to settle all matters with & prostrate him - keep me advised of the proceedings of the convention & may providence preside over all their deliberations yrs in haste

Andrew Jackson

Mr F. P. Blair Esqr

18655

Postmarked
May 20/

Andrew Jackson

CITY of WASHINGTON D.C.
MAY
20

FREE

F. P. Blair Esqr—
Baltimore.
care of Mr Skinner

Honr.d Sir

Washington City. May 20th 1835

Having lately understood my much lamented and worthy friend Mr G. B. Whiting late of the Post Office department is now no more, and my situation for the support of my family a very disagreeable and inconsiderable income from a school of not more than 70 Cents per day, and that to defray the entire expences of my family, I shall be truly thankful to you to intercede with Mr Kendall the Post Master General for the vacancy that has taken place by the demise of Mr Whiting for me, as I have no acquaintance whatever with Mr Kendall or any other situation, that you may deem me worthy of filling. Your friendly compliance with the above will be truly and thankfully acknowledged by your Friend - ———

Jno H Ashton

18656

Mr. Ashton
applies for the
office vacated by
the death of Mr Whiting
Mr. Kendall says
that office will
not be filled.
A. J.

Andrew Jackson
President of U. States of America
Washington
D C —

Columbus Mis May 20 1835

Gen Andrew Jackson

Dear Sir. I have just learned that the appointment given to Judge Trotter, as examiner of the land offices in this state is not accepted I therefor, solicit your aid for myself as you are the only one of the cabinet that I have any aquaintance with as to person which Introduction was at the Natural Bridge Tavern in Virginia— I have been in columbus But a few months or I should have requested a letter to the department from some of our good citysans should it suit the department I can give any security as to my attention to business &c &c Just received a letter from Virginia which shows she is not shorn of her strength but will support Vanburen

Very Respectfully
Joseph Grigsby

18658

Mr. Grigsby -
wants to be ap-
-pointed to examine
the land offices -
A. J.

Gen Andrew Jackson
Washington Cy

FREE

Copy.

Private. London 20th May 1835.

Dear Sir

I have had the honor of receiving your letter; and I beg to assure you that I am much flattered by the favorable opinion and expressions of the President.

I request you to take an opportunity of expressing to the President the interest which I feel as a Servant of the King, and as an individual in the success and prosperity of his Government, and in the preservation, and his healthful enjoyment, of his valuable life

I have the honor to be, Dear Sir,

Your most Obedient Humble Servant

Wellington

A Vail Esquire
No 13 Old Cavendish Street.

18660

Executive Department Georgia
Milledgeville 20. May 1835.

To the President of the United States.

Dear Sir,

I should have written to you some time ago, upon the subject of our present Indian relations, but for the expectation of seeing Mr Forsyth on his way through this place to Columbus, with whom I had intended to converse freely and fully on this subject — without troubling you with a direct addreſs. But Mr F. having paſsed here without my having an opportunity of seeing him — I have deemed it neceſsary, without further delay, to apprise you of the present posture of our affairs with the Indians, and also place you in poſseſsion of my views in regard to this deeply interesting subject.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, I incline to the opinion, that John Roſs and his aſsociates will have the addreſs and influence to prevent the Majority of the Cherokees from accepting, at present, the very liberal terms of the Treaty arrangement recently provided at Washington under your direction.

A large majority of the People, and the public author

18662

-ities of Georgia however, are fully satisfied that you and the authorities of the Federal Government have done every thing that can and ought to be done, to settle this busineſs, and to promote the interest and preserve the lives of this unfortunate remnant of deluded Indians. I have nothing further to ask in behalf of Georgia, from the Executive authorities of the Union, in the character of treaty proposals to the Cherokees; indeed I have, and do still protest against any further efforts to treat with John Roſs and his white advisers- by any modification or alteration whatever, in the treaty lately negociated by Ridge and others at Washington. I have not failed to let these my views be known extensively throughout the Cherokee part of Georgia; and I herewith inclose you a paper received this day, signed by many of the most respectable and influential citizens of that section, by which you will perceive that they coincide with the views which I have herein submitted. It is worse than useleſs to make any other effort to Coax and flatter John Roſs and his associates:- nothing short of bribery and Corruption can induce them to come to an amicable adjustment of our Cherokee perplexities; and these are conditions, which neither you nor myself can ever consent to be instrumental in consummating. Any honorable sacrifice, in the bounds of reason, ought to be made to settle these embarraſsing Indian perplexities; but no result can be worse than for the public authorities of the country to sanction and foster the corrupt selfishneſs of base men. Roſs and his friends would be perfectly satisfied with the proposed treaty, provided they could be entrusted with the disbursement of the consideration money.

I have carefully read the treaty, and was glad to perceive that its liberal provisions secure the interest of every individual attached to the Cherokee people – affording but limited opportunity for the aristocratic leaders of this unfortunate race to defraud them of their national inheritance. This is as it should be, and cannot fail to receive the approbation of every honest man in the whole country. If any thing can induce the Cherokee to accept the treaty, it is a decisive, unwavering adherance to its provisions as they now stand. If the door is once opened for modifications, Roſs and his friends will secure to themselves fortunes at the expense of the common Indians. The Indians, as well as the Whites, are tired of the present state of things, and would, if left to themselves, most gladly embrace the liberal offers of the government, and remove without delay. But there are white men as well as Roſs, who oppose the treaty because they are not provided for by its stipulations.

Under all the existing circumstances, I take the liberty of suggesting to you the expediency of your causing it to be immediately and distinctly understood by the Cherokees – that no modification of the late treaty may be expected. Should this course fail to produce the desired effect, other measures must then be resorted to with a view to the adjustment of our perplexities with Indian population.

The present condition of both Creeks and Cherokees who still remain in the States, is most deplorable. Starvation, & destruction await them if they remain much longer in their present abodes. Indians cannot live in the midst of a White population & be governed by the same laws. I am truly disgusted when I reflect upon the enormous frauds which have been committed upon the Indians by a small, but abandoned and selfish portion of our white population – and I regret to say, that under existing laws and circumstances, we are unable to restrain and punish these enormities. On the other hand, very many of our unoffending citizens who have settled amongst the Indians, both in Alabama and Georgia, under the legal sanction of the Federal and State governments, are living in a state of constant apprehension. Our white citizens are daily insulted, menaced, and injured by the depredations committed upon their Stock and property, by the perishing, vagabond portion of these Savages; many of whom have no legal home in the country. Several murders have actually been committed & the lives of our citizens, in many places, are at the mercy of these reckleſs, lawleſs vagabonds. It is true that the laws of Georgia and Alabama have been extended over these Indians, but it is equally true, that in far the greatest number of cases, they cannot be enforced against offenders, for the want of an adequate white population; and because in nine cases out of ten, the offending Indian cannot be identified. The daily strifes which now exist, and which are increasing, between these Indians and the citizens of Georgia and Alabama, must continue, with aggravated mischiefs, so long as they remain in the States.

Have not these Indians lost all just claims to national character?

Ought not these Indians to be considered and treated as the helpleſs wards of the Federal Government?

I am dear Sir, with great
regard, Your Obt Servt

Wilson Lumpkin

18664

1835. Wilson Lumpkin
Indians - treaty Cherokees -
Recd & ansd May 29/1835

9 1/2

Copy

Whitehall May 21st. 1835.

Dear Sir

I thank you for the communication with which you have favored me, and am sincerely glad to learn that the friendly sentiments which I expressed to you with regard to your native country, and, personally, towards the President of the United States have been acceptable to him.

Believe me, my dear Sir, with sincere esteem

Very faithfully Yours

Robert Peel.

A Vail Esquire.

18666

May 21st 1835

First comptrolers office - Mr. Morton -
went off without leave, was absent
four or five days, dissipated let this
be enquired into - no clerk, in
any of the Departments, addicted to
dissipation, drunkenness, can be
permitted to remain in the
employment of the Government -
It is further stated, that Mr. Ward, in
the war department, Payne in
the Post office are in the constant
habit of intemperence - Mr Payne
on the race field, Mr. Ward in
the streets grog shops & billiard room,
and Mr. Morton notoriously so & another
there are more in the Post office & Payne
and Taylor - # Keller - ~~[illegible]~~ suspected
of Land speculation - Mc Intire engaged
with Keller - -

The Wilsons & Walkers clerks, and their
wives & sister given Books - enquire
- ~~Thomas~~ - complaints that

It may be well to change Mr Keller
to some other desk, than that of the
Lands and if Mc Intire is engaged in
that, to be removed from it until further
orders -

18668

Note of charges
against clerks
for dessipation
& intemperance
orders, given to
Secretary of the
Treasury, War
& postmaster
to make enquiry
& report— May
21st 1835 A. J.

Mrs Jackson

To J. B. Griffin Dr

Feby 15 to 1 pair kid Shs Daughter	87
28 to 1 pair Shoes Self	1 50
Apr 2 to 1 pair Calico	62
	$ 3.00

Recd payment J. B. Griffin

May 22. 1835

18669

Mrs Jackson
Bill 3—

Mrs Jackson
To J. H. Griffin Dr

Aug 15	to 1 pr [illegible] for Daughter	$1 —
" 19	to 1 pr [illegible]	1.50
June 2	to 1 pair [illegible] Shoes	62
		$3.12

Received payment J. H. Griffin
May 21 1825—

XIII.

The Postmaster General will enter into the inquiry whether the following clerks charged with intemperance are guilty of the facts charged & make report to the President of the United States of the result of his inquiry. Two Mr. Paynes, and Mr. Taylor have been reported to be of dissipated habits, and one of the Mr. Paynes intoxicated on the cow-field, and *all* in the streets and billiard room, and behaving in a manner unbecoming gentlemen, officers of the government.

That such disgraceful conduct may be hereafter prevented, the Postmaster General, whilst engaged in these inquiries, will extend it to all clerks in the Post-office Department, that those clerks behaving in a sober and proper manner, and the government, may be relieved from the imputation of acts, and the sanctioning of acts, so injurious to the morals of the country; by promptly removing all guilty of such improper conduct from the employ of the government.

MAY 21st, 1835.

P. S. It will be well to have the clerks in the Department interrogated as to their respective knowledge on this subject. A. J.

[NOTE.—The "cow-field" was the large open pasture which at that time extended from the President's Mansion to the Potomac.]

Private   London 22d May 1835.

General Andrew Jackson
President of the U. States.

My dear Sir.

Your letter of the 16th of April reached me by the last Packet - I also received by the same opportunity, official instructions from Mr Forsyth to take the proper mode of placing before the British Government, his answer to Sir Charles Vaughan's communication on the subject of the late attempt upon your life, and immediately addressed to the proper Department a Note, in the sense of those instructions, a copy of which accompanies my public despatch of this date. I might have stopped there, in the strict performance of my duty; but it did appear to me that it would be but doing still more ample justice to your feelings on this occasion to +

communicate them to the King in the language in which they are so appropriately expreſsed by yourself in your letter to me. I accordingly placed an extract of that letter in the hands of Lord Palmerston, with a request that he would take some suitable opportunity of laying it before His Majesty. He did so; and, at the Levee which took place on the following day, the King, of his own accord, expreſsed in terms of interest the satisfaction he had derived from that communication, and from the manner in which you had acknowledged his friendly meſsage; and he again alluded, as he had done before, to the abhorrence with which the attack on your person had been viewed by himself and by the British public, and to his own satisfaction at its having proved abortive.

I was likewise induced to communicate to the Duke of Wellington and to Sir Robert Peel the extracts from your letter which concern them respectively; and beg leave to lay before you copies of their answers.

It has given me very great pleasure to be made the medium of interchange of these friendly sentiments, because I am enabled to discover their sincerity, and believe that the occasional expreſsion of them has a very beneficial influence upon the relations between the two Governments, besides affording on both sides the means of indulging individual sympathies which, considering the sources from which they emanate, cannot prove otherwise than mutually gratifying.

There is a part of your letter which it is impoſsible for me to notice in terms adequate to the pleasure it has afforded me, personally: It is that in which you so kindly expreſs your approbation of my conduct in the situation I occupy. Thus to be made aware that my efforts to merit that approbation and a continuance of your confidence have not been unavailing, is the highest reward I was ambitious to obtain for my humble, but zealous &

exertions - It forms but a new incentive to renewed endeavors on my part to do still better; and to increase my hopes that, thus kindly supported and encouraged, those endeavors will not be altogether unproductive in making the interests committed to my charge contribute to the general good of our glorious country - With promises that I never shall lose sight of this great & primary object, I beg, my dear Sir, that you will accept my grateful acknowledgements for your kindness and confidence, and the assurance of my sincere and enduring esteem and respect.

A. Vail.

Washington
May 22d 1835 —

My son,
I enclose a letter from your Dr. S., mine of yesterday informed you of her arrival with our sweet little ones, night before last — The son is a little fretful to day — teething — and our dr little Rachel is mending & sprightly — let us hear from you — the Major writes, that you had frost 10th of May — let me hear of the effect it has produced on our cotton

I am in haste your affectionate father

Andrew Jackson

A. Jackson jnr —

18673

Free Andrew Jackson

CITY OF
23

FREE

Andrew Jackson Esqr. Jnr
Hermitage near
fountain of health
Davidson County
Tennessee

Baltimore
22d May 35

Sir

This will be handed to your Excellency by Mr Hubbel, P.M. at Bath New York. He is a gentleman of much respectability & a friend to true principles

Allow me to congratulate you on the result of our Convention,

I am, with much respect
& gratitude
Your ob. servant
Jno H Wheeler

18674

Postmaster at
Bath. N.Y.—

His Excellency
Andrew Jackson
Washington

Mr Hubbell

John H Wheeler
28 Aug 1835

New Orleans 28 May 18

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of the U. S.

Sir
I forwarded a petition to your Excellency through Saml. Swartout Esqr. from New York in Decr. last Soliciting the appointment of Consul for the U. S. A. at Matagorda Texas. not knowing that any person had at that time been previously appointed. The person appointed Thomas Wooldridge Esqr. died the 24th of last month a few days after he had entered on the duties of his Office. a Certificate of which I have this day forwarded to the Secretary of State. as the said Office is now vacant I beg leave to solicit the Appointment to that Office. beging the favour of an answer through Saml. Swartout Esqr. Collector for the Port at New York

18676

I remain Sir your Obdt. Servt.

Thomas Bridges

N. ORLEANS
MAY 2[illegible]

FREE

His Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of the United States
at
Washington

Thomas Bridges
applicant for Consul
at Matagorda
Texas. 1835

Chambersburgh May 23rd 1835

To His Excy. Andrew Jackson President of the United States—

Having been requested to sign a recommendation favourable to A. L. Morrison as a suitable person to supply the vacancy of Registor of the Land office at Crawfordsville in Indiana. I beg leave to respectfully say that under no circumstances would his appointment be found satisfactory to the State, and that I refused to sign his recommendation from that knowledge, as well as from Genl. Milroy's representations relative to his honesty &c.

I assure you. I do not want the appointment myself, but wish to apprise you that from the Genl. Character of Mr. Morrison he will not carry out your expectations. I pray you defer removing Mr. Tylor from the office untill the Specifications are presented to you of his official mis

18678

= conduct, at which time the Democratic party of Indiana, who are contiguous to that office ~~will~~, will accompany the specifications against ~~Mr~~ Tylor with a recommendation of some person, who will be satisfactory to the State; possessing every Qualification requisite, and of unimpeachable moral & political Character.

With sentiments of esteem
I am
N Jackson

CHAMBERSBURG Pa.
MAY
24

FREE

Andrew Jackson
Preſident of the U.S.
Waſhington City

18679

Washington N. Hotel May 24. 1835

Hon M. Van Buren

Sir

The Box herewith presented was put into my possession by a Gent. from Onondaga Co. New York to be delivered to you. It contains a letter which will explain the contents. I am told it contains some presents from the Onondaga Indians.

I am Sir very respectfully
your obdt Servt.

S. C. Parker
Onondaga Co
New York

18680

Hon. M Van Buren
Vic President U.S.
Present

Gainesville 25th May 1835

Dear Sir

I returned last week from the Cherokee nation and saw many of the influential Indians. Ross is doing all in his power to induce them to reject the treaty and will perhaps at present [illegible] prevent its ratification by the majority, but I think it is safe to say that so soon as they are convinced that no other treaty will be offered to them, they will accept this by a large majority, this is the opinion of John Ridge also—

Mr Ross informs them that if this treaty is rejected he can procure a much better one and by this means misleads them— I thought it proper to give you this information knowing as I do the tardy and stubborn disposition of Mr Ross— I fear if the Indians shall be so far mislead by him as to reject

18682

the very liberal offer now made them it will be long before the difficulty can be settled and in the mean time the Common Indians will be ruined

Respectfully &
Sincerely
your friend
William A. Underwood

His excellency
[redacted]
Genl Andrew Jackson
President U. [redacted]

Andrew Jackson
President U. S.
Washington City

9½

FREE

judge underwood
situation of the
cherokees - John
Ross endeavoring
to prevent the In-
-dians from accep-
-ting the treaty
A. J.

Private.)

Nashville 25 May 1835.

My dear Sir:

The pressure of my Judicial duties have prevented my writing you on this — still I could not have given you any information as to the unfortunate party strife growing up with us in Tennessee other than you could obtain from the newspapers — really sets to the new State of things before my return from the East — & I have no doubt before the last Congress met. J. M. Miller declares the bringing out of Judge White has been _determined_ on for two years. Perhaps he may speak not with much precision as to time; but that he _says truly_ when he declares, that Judge W. was brought out by those in opposition, more than any others, & with the design to break down the administration equally with Mr. Van Buren, there can I think be no doubt. At Jackson, (from where I have just returned,) the mockery of praising you personally, whilst your acts are condemned as evil, is not observed. The _new_ party is open as to men & measures — _there_ you form the only exception. This has ever been a people of a Southern cast, and _hasty_ impulse, but if unopposed easily quieted. The storm is easily gotten up through the domestic press, and blows itself _out_ soon if let alone. There are an _immense_ number of candidates before the people. These have generally in some shape avowed themselves

18686

Grundy

for Judge White, on the supposition of his strength, yet hardly one seems to object to those who declare they think the course taken calculated to divide the Republican party — & rest assured the great body of the People are wholly unexcited — So I have found them — & so has Carroll, who has yesterday returned from the District. And what is more remarkable, notwithstanding the noise made about the County Towns, the most substantial and thinking men, (not out & out opposed to the administration,) *think*, as do those who openly *say*, that the present course of those advocating Judge White's claims will and must result in utter prejudice to the State — & that the leaders, and leading presses are in fact *against* the administration, and to pretend the reverse is mockery. I have *specially* conversed with *very* many, *& not one*, has said he thought otherwise, than that *in fact*, it was an anti-administration move, but too obscurely developed to be at first seen, or hardly yet by the people. The two papers here are coming out *fairly*, and *fall* after next the Gentlemen will have an opportunity of testing their strength: but Sir, *here* the Govt. is to be formed anew this fall — & a Senator is to be elected, which to do in exclusion of the wrathful and mean designs of the little and low members of the party, (Polk & Grundy, &c) and to provide for the *most worthy*, is a leading object.

× See Banner

× Several of Judge White's friends *have* said to me, he was to be elected Senator *unanimously* — then re-~~[illegible]~~ sign, and a successor to be elected — this may be conjecture — still I think not.

But that the domestick concerns are to be divided, as did the Lion, is certainly intended by many of the leaders: in which case you servant is assured, he may to his Norworthy Estates, add a part of his fr'd. Mr. Van Buren's flocks, & live in peace, as Shepherds should — & as he & his fr'd. assuredly will.

As a man Mr. Van Buren's character has been coarsely abused — & which I have everywhere, & constantly disabused, until it is not assailed here *openly* — & then on that score the Editor of the Banner is in a constant strait: He will not contradict the positive statements — *ten thousand times made*,) that Mr. Van B.'s character *as a man*, is not only fair, but most excellent; and this from his sister, who speaks on knowledge of facts — & character at home, from political enemies — such as Ch. Kent.

From the rage you see here of dinners — speeches, puffs & letters, you may suppose there is no counter current at work. If the newspapers come out as the person who directs them feels — & I think if ~~let~~ let alone they will,) fairly *ag'st* you, in the next Legislature they are beaten — & for the Presidency most certainly, because there is an overwhelming majority for sustaining the administration, many of whom are at present deceived. The Story men are with it — & the mass of voters have hardly thought of the matter — it has been a County Town business — & of political seeking at home to a great extent— much greater than I had supposed until I was from home.

I regret that I did not see my friend Donelson when here, owing to my absence. I'll write him, & yourself again.

Be assured of my highest regards.

J. Catron.

P. S.

I send you a copy of the Banner as the latest news.

J. C.

The Presd't. U.S.

No. Washington, 27th May 1835 -

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,

PAY to Enoch Tucker - or Bearer,

thirty - - - Dollars, 50/100 -

$30 = 50 - Andrew Jackson

18687

Columbia May 27th 1835

Dear Sir

Your old friend William S. Williford (the Mathematician) understands that he was nominated to the Senate for the office of Surveyor General of Mississippi, on the last night of the late Session of Congress, & rejected on account of his non-residence. He is much gratified at the confidence you had in him, and begs me to express to you the gratitude he feels. ~~He is still~~ ~~very anxious to attain the office~~. He is still very desirous to attain the office, and if there be any man in the United States better qualified for such an office than any other, I would say he was the man. He is at present professor of Mathematics in "Jackson College" in this county, and has the offer as he informs me of the Presidency of a Literary institution at La Grange in Alabama. He

18688

has for the present suspended his acceptance of the offer made him, greatly preferring to be Surveyor Genl. if there is still any prospect of attaining it. He is inclined to emigrate to Mississippi,— and would go if he thought there was a prospect of his appointment hereafter. I am unable to inform him whether the appointment has been made, or what his prospects would be, if he did remove. — I write you at his request, and will only add, that his appointment would be highly approved by all who know him; and all must admit his entire capacity to discharge the duties well —

I am Very Respectfully
Yr. Obt. Svt. —
James K. Polk

The President of the
United States. —

P. S.
I will write to you again in a day or two. —

Yrs. &c.
J. K. P.

FREE
FREE

Col Polk wants
to know about the
Surveyor Genl of
Mississippi A.J

Genl Andrew Jackson
President of the
United States
Washington City.

Gen.l A. Jackson

april 28th
183

1835 To Enoch Tucker Dr

April 28th	To 1 Blk. Novelty cloth coat	$ 19 —
" " " "	Silk — Vest — "	7 —
" " "	Making & Triming Pants	3.00
	Stock $1.50 — —	$ 29.00
		1.50
		30.50

May 28th 1835 Rec.d Payment Enoch Tucker

18096

Washington May 28. 1835

To his Excellency Andrew Jackson
President of the United States

Sir — Enclosed herewith, is a memorial subscribed by sundry Democratic citizens of Boston, calling the attention of your Excellency, to the present condition of the Democratic Party in Massachusetts, and setting forth the causes of complaint against certain Officers of Government in Boston, relative to their political operations, wherein the influence of office, and the Government patronage is abused and prostituted, to ambitious and selfish purposes, and to the detriment of the Democratic cause in that City and State. —

You will perceive by the letter which accompanied that memorial, that the same was forwarded to me with a special request that I should present it in person to your Excellency, and to take such measures as may be within my power to support the allegations which it contains

Being a Citizen of Boston, and personally acquainted with most of the memorialists, I can bear testimony as to their respectability as citizens as well as to their firmness in the cause of Democracy and support of the present National Administration. — If any apology is necessary for the introduction of this unhappy subject to the National Executive, it surely can be found in the fact, that many years of anxious labor have been wasted in the attempt, to reconcile our difficulties at home; Even now, if nothing more than the ordinary consequences resulting from the abuses complained of were pending. Your Excellency would not now be troubled with the consideration of a matter, involving so much delicacy as to the application of a remedy. but the present state of politics in Massachusetts, call for immediate action.— The opposition can easily be routed, if prompt and efficient measures are taken, and the State redeemed from Federal rule.— The great mass of the people, are decidedly democratic in their feeling, and a separation between the Aristocracy and Democracy of the Whig Party must certainly take place.— The present disorder in their ranks, affords a most propitious time to press on in the work of reform.

— But in what way can this be done?— Can it be supposed that the disaffected of that party, will flee from the dictation of Federal leaders, for the blessed privilege of being ruled by others not less dictatorial, though under the sacred name of Democracy?— Certainly Not

— True Democracy revolts at the idea of building up the fame, or fortune, of the ambitious few— by the toils, and labors of the many.— And here I am bound to state to your Excellency, that the reputed leaders of the Democratic party in my State, have not only managed to keep the party in a constant turmoil within its own ranks, but have rendered it odious to the Community at large— And while this State of things shall exist, the progress of its growth must indeed be slow.— As to the statements contained in the memorial of my Dem. friends at Boston, they are certainly within the limits of truth.— And I hope to be believed when I assure you that the half is not told— In relation to this matter, I no selfish purpose to serve—

I am not in pursuit of office neither for myself or friends.— I am laboring only for the cause

of Democracy, and the constitutional rights of
the people - I am anxious for a change of policy,
and a reformation in the laws of my own State:-
But more especially am I anxious - That the Old
Bank-ridden State of Massachusetts, should be aroused
to a proper sense of duty, and throw off the shackles
of Aristocracy. That it may stand recorded in future
history. That the most obstinate and turbulent
State in the union, yielded in the end, to
the wisdom and policy of the present National
Administration.-

In addition to the representations made by
my friends at Boston - instances almost with
number may be cited in proof of the selfish and
exclusive policy of the persons therein complained
of.- Among other things, it is well understood
there, that the officers under the collector of that
port, were at one time laid under obligations
x to contribute a portion of their salaries annu=
ally, to cancel the debts of Mr Nathl Green, to
x whom the collector was a principal creditor - It is
well known, that open opposition men, are ap=
x pointed to office, while the application of good men
of the party, are disregarded - And it is also
well known, that the collector dismissed from
office certain individuals, for advocating resol=
utions sustaining the Executive, in relation to
x the "Calhoun correspondence" - These charges,
however wrong in themselves, are of minor
consequence to the party.- But intermeddling
with party affairs ~~the~~ constant opposition to all

matters connected with party politics not origin-ating with themselves — their support of Mr Gorham for Congress to defeat Mr Lyman — their constant denunciations of all who complain of the schemes prepared in secret for the party's adoption — their abuse of the Democratic working men, who constitute by far the largest portion of the party in Boston, branding them as "spies and traitors" — and in fact their whole political course is so pregnant with evil, and so manifestly designed to impede the growth and prospects of the party — that the Executive interposition seems to be indispensable for the public good — And in conclusion I must say, if there is any such thing, as an abuse of official influence in the affairs of elections which calls for the remedy prescribed by Jefferson, it exists in this case, and is susceptible of the clearest proof by witnesses almost with number

With the greatest respect

I have the honor to be

your obt. Servt.

Wm Wright

1835

Wm Wright of Boston

Why certain changes in Govt. offices should be made there

4

Wright to Presdt.
with the Memorial

1. abuse of official influence
(a) to appoint Opposition
men — — to turn out
(b) Adm: men as to Letter
Correspdn — to vote
(c) for Gorham & not Lyman
& to contribute part
(2) of their salaries to pay
N. Greene's Debts &c.